

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SPRING NUMBER

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3 Selected Ports



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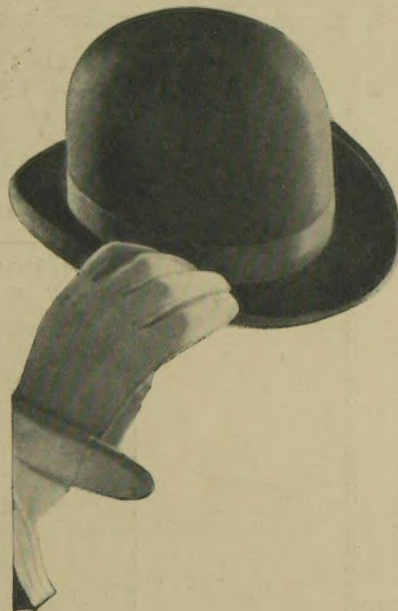
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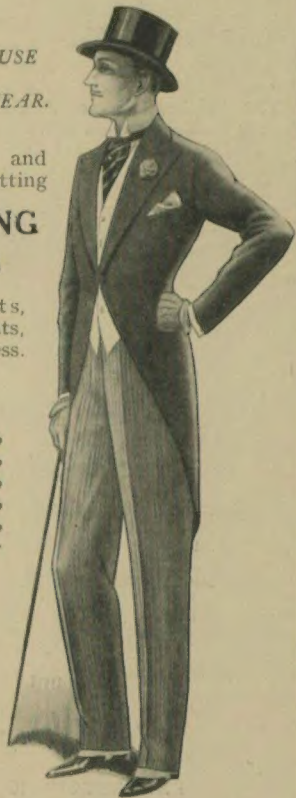
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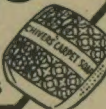
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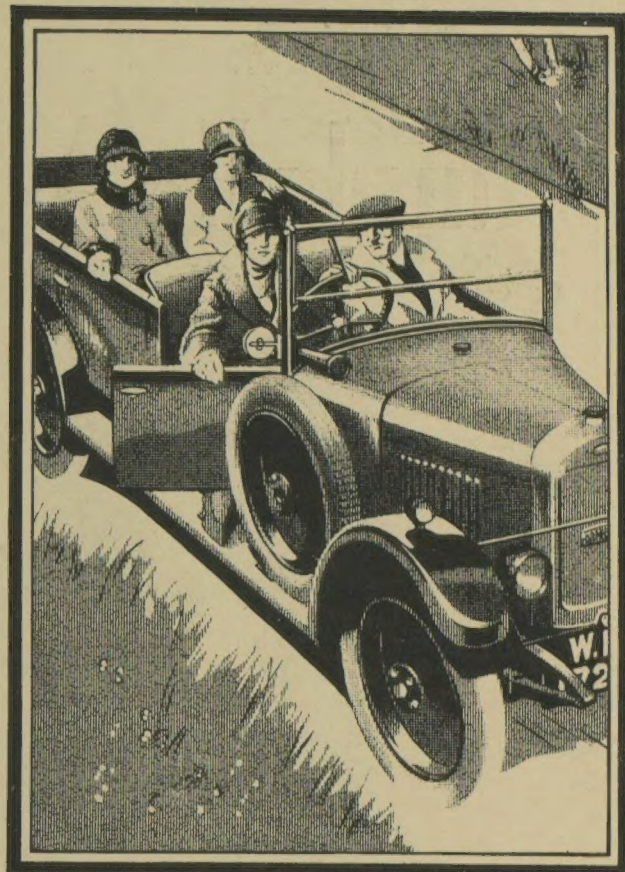
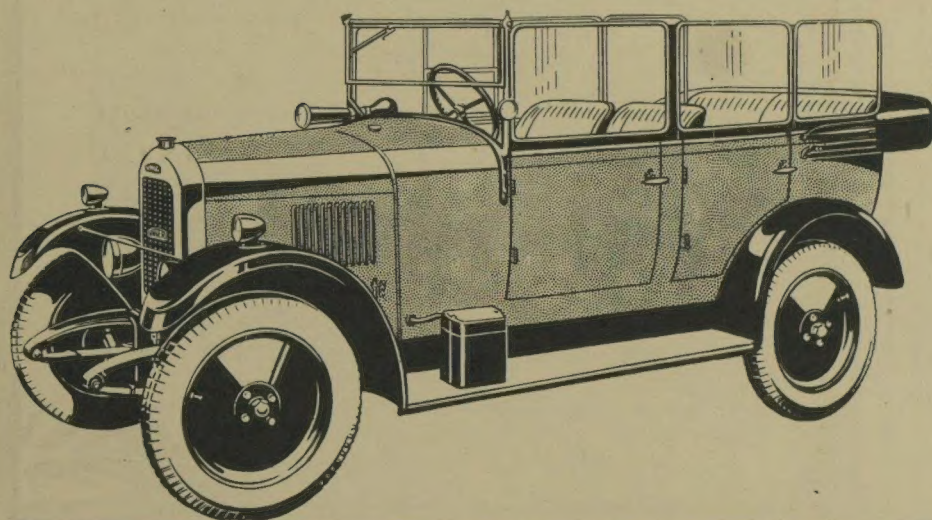


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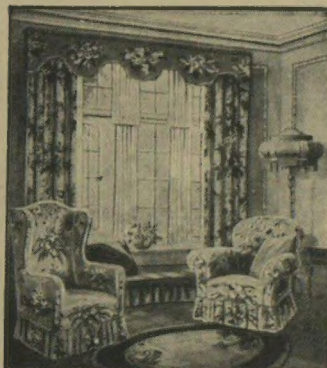
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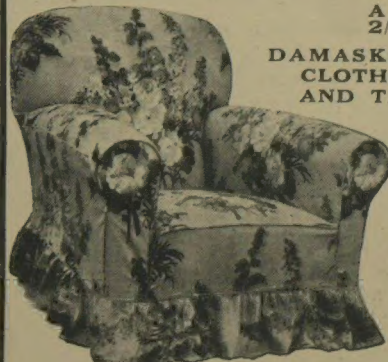
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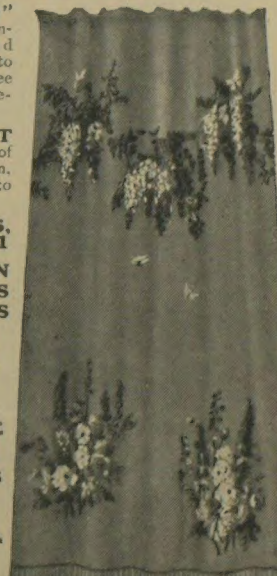
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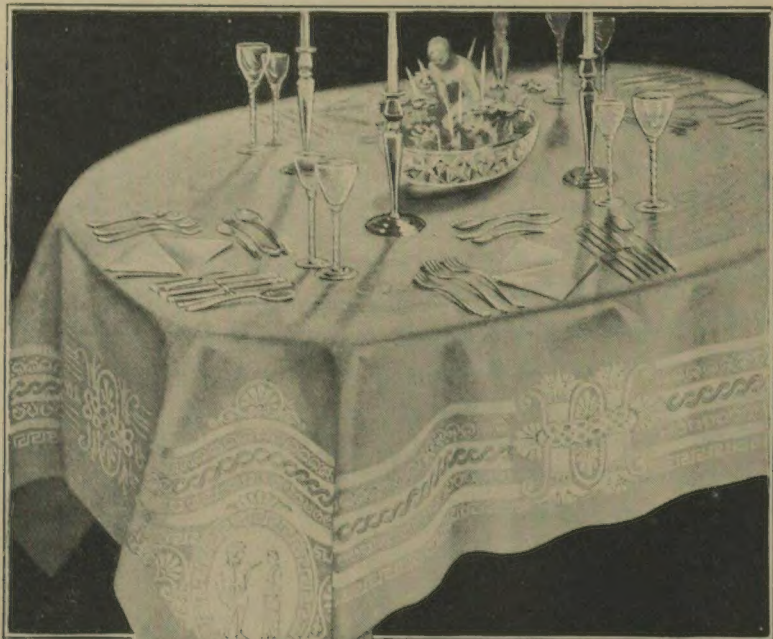
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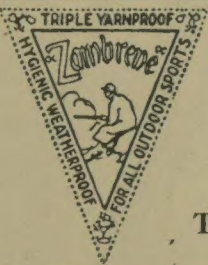
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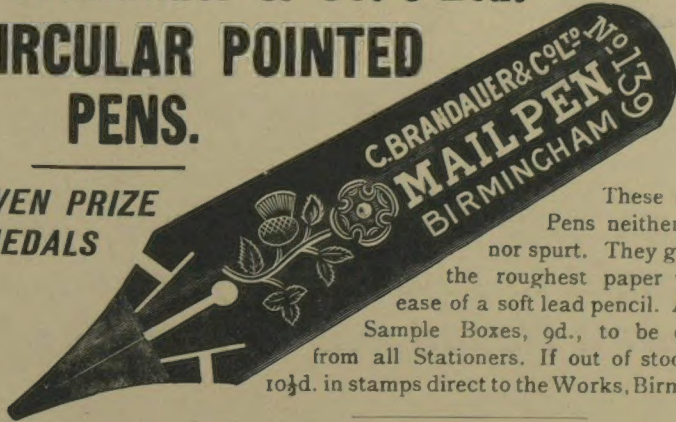
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REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1928.

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THE MOST POPULAR OF YOUNG LONDONERS: PRINCESS ELIZABETH, NOW JUST TWO YEARS OLD.

Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, is two years old to-day, April 21. She spent Easter with the King and Queen at Windsor Castle. It may be recalled that she was there for her first birthday last year, while her father and mother were away on their Empire

tour. The little Princess, who is a general favourite wherever she goes, has made good progress in talking. Among her other accomplishments is the art of curtsying, and her efforts in that direction are said to cause much amusement in the royal circle.

FROM A NEW PORTRAIT STUDY IN SANGUINE BY MARCUS ADAMS.



ALL SOULS', LANGHAM PLACE, WHICH WAS DESIGNED BY JOHN NASH, OF REGENT STREET AND OTHER FAME: A CHURCH WITH A PECULIAR "EXTINGUISHER" SPIRE.



CANNON STREET STATION: A FINE VIEW OF ONE OF THE GREAT TERMINI OF LONDON—SEEN FROM THE RIVER.



OXFORD STREET UNDER REPAIR: A VISTA BY NO MEANS UNFAMILIAR IN LONDON, EVEN DURING THE HEIGHT OF THE SEASON!

London, it is needless to say, is an attraction to visitors from all over the world in season and out of season; and every change in it is noted either with admiration or concern—admiration for the fine new buildings that are springing up; concern for picturesque buildings that are falling before the pick of the house-breaker. Changes being so many and so frequent, it is well that the

A Lure, in Season and Out of Season: London the Ever-Changing.

FROM THE ETCHINGS BY IAN STRANG; PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF MESSRS. ALEX. REID AND LEFFAERE, LTD., KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S.



SAVOY STEPS, STRAND: ON LAND, LYING BETWEEN "STRAUNDE" AND THE THAMES, GRANTED BY HENRY III. TO PETER OF SAVOY.



FISHMONGERS' HALL: A FAMOUS BUILDING DATING FROM THE PERIOD OF THE PRESENT LONDON BRIDGE.

artist is so often attracted to the sights of the world's greatest city, for in years to come his work alone can show it as it was even in the recent past. Certain of the excellent etchings here reproduced, in fact, present vistas now a little unfamiliar, although they were done, for the most part, some five years ago. For the rest, a word or two may be given as to some of the views shown.—Oxford Street (like Nash's Regent Street) has, of course, seen many changes, brought about largely by the development of those great firms who have realised for years past that the street is not only a main traffic artery, but a very valuable shopping centre.—The Savoy was formerly a London Palace, and is now a Chapel Royal. It stands on land granted on February 12, 1246, by Henry III. to Peter of Savoy, uncle of Queen Eleanor.—Fishmongers' Hall shows, amongst other things, the dagger with which "Brave Walworth, Knight, Lord Mayor," slew the rebellious Wat Tyler. It may be noted that this is not the "dagger" which figures in the City Arms, which, in truth, is not a dagger, but the blunt-pointed Sword of St. Paul, the patron saint of London, and is so represented on the official documents of the City of London.

OUR
PERILOUS
WORLD:
RECENT
DISASTERS
BY
LAND AND
SEA.



A BRAZILIAN LANDSLIDE THAT KILLED MORE THAN A HUNDRED PEOPLE: THE PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF MONT SERRAT, A HIGH HILL SITUATED IN THE HEART OF THE TOWN OF SANTOS.

On March 10 a huge mass of earth and rock, some 500,000 tons, fell from Mont Serrat, a hill 700 ft. high in the heart of Santos, Brazil, destroying many houses and killing over a hundred people. Part of the Santacasa Hospital (on the right in our photograph) was demolished, and 50 ft. of earth was piled against it, up to the third storey. The collapse was attributed partly to excavations and blastings in a quarry, and partly to heavy rains. Fissures in the ground developed near the Casino seen on top of the hill, which was abandoned, as torrential rain continued, and experts feared that a much greater landslip might occur. Further cracks opened subsequently in the opposite side of the hill.



THE PARIS RAILWAY DISASTER: TELESCOPING OF WOODEN COACHES THE CHIEF CAUSE OF HEAVY CASUALTIES (15 DEAD AND 33 INJURED).



A HEAD-ON COLLISION: THE LIGHT TANK ENGINE (RUNNING BACKWARDS) OF THE LOCAL TRAIN CRUSHED BY THE 130-TON "PACIFIC" ENGINE OF THE BOULOGNE TRAIN.

Just outside the Gare du Nord in Paris, on April 11, a head-on collision occurred between a train leaving for Boulogne and a local train coming in from Villiers-le-Bel. The engine crews jumped clear. Two second-class corridor coaches in the Boulogne train and two first-class coaches in the local train were telescoped. Fifteen people were killed and thirty-three injured, several seriously. The accident demonstrated the terrible effects of telescoping on wooden rolling stock, as compared with steel coaches, now largely used on the chief French trains.



A "TITANIC" DISASTER AVERTED BY FINE SEAMANSHIP: THE CRUMPLED BOWS OF THE "MONTROSE" AFTER COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.

The Canadian Pacific liner "Montrose" met two icebergs on Easter Monday, while bound from St. John's to Liverpool, where she arrived on April 14. Captain Landy had to make an instant decision, and steered straight for the smaller berg. The bows were crumpled like tin, and two men were killed. The berg was split and tons of ice fell on deck. The ship's escape was due to the captain's judgment and promptitude. Had she hit the larger berg, or been crushed between the two, she must have gone down.



By G. K. CHESTERTON

I SEE that a writer in the *American Mercury* has been accusing me of being Anti-American. The obvious temptation is to answer that I am not quite so Anti-American as the *American Mercury*. That highly interesting and intelligent organ largely exists in order to be Anti-American; at least, in the only sense that I could ever be accused of being so, and in a much more acrid sense than I ever really was. Its editor, Mr. H. L. Mencken, is not content with alluding scornfully to the most widespread customs and conceptions of his countrymen, whenever he happens to come across them. He has the almost malignant industry to collect a huge scrap-book of all the silly things that Americans say and do, and to call it *Americana*. I, for one, have never believed that America was identical with *Americana*. As a matter of fact, I have hardly criticised anything in America; I have only suggested that certain very American things should remain in America. When Joan of Arc was asked whether God hated the English, that superstitious peasant replied emphatically in the negative, but added that she thought that God did not want them in France. We have seen international criticisms uttered in modern wars with considerably less moderation. So I should answer, touching the problem of soda-fountains and sky-scrapers in England. Probably where these things spring up, they spring up out of the American spirit; and I have never failed to defend the rights of a national spirit. But when these things spread, they spread merely by the American money; and money is not even American, for it is not even national. The American may like American things because he is a patriot; the Englishman can only like American things because he is a snob. But I do not quite see that I can be said to have slandered all the Americans in America merely by calling some Englishmen snobs.

In the particular case to which allusion was made, that of literary criticism, the charge is especially mysterious. The critic turned his criticism into a compliment by coupling me with Mr. Arnold Bennett, who is what I never pretended to be, a real novelist and a real critic of novels. The best that can be said is that the statement is not quite so absurd in my case as it is in Mr. Bennett's case. He has ardently admired many American works which I should find rather fatiguing; not because they are American, but because they appear to be devoted to preaching a sort of philosophy of fatigue. I have indeed respectfully declined to read all the colossal volumes of Mr. Dreiser (admittedly somewhat heavy in style) solely for the pleasure of learning that Mr. Dreiser has found life dull and senseless; or, in other words, that Mr. Dreiser has never found life at all. As I do not find life dull myself, and have a good many other things to do in it, I hope I may be forgiven for not using up much of it in reading an author whose manner even his admirers find tiresome, and whose meaning I know quite well to be false. But I do not feel in this fashion about Mr. Dreiser for any general or national reason such as was suggested by the critic. I do not condemn Mr. Dreiser as a typical American. On the contrary, he seems to me the very opposite of a typical American. Whatever other faults Americans may have, they are specially and splendidly free from the faults of scepticism and despair. A man of English education may be

betrayed into a faint shudder when the American journalist talks about worth-while books or worth-while politics. But he will, if he is wise, think such stylistic sensibilities very trivial compared with the magnificent merit of really thinking that things are worth while. There are a very few Americans who do not think that things are worth while. They are not always the things that I should specially count of transcendent worth, but they are always better than the paralytic pessimism that finds everything worthless. On this point certainly I am against Dreiser. But on this point America is against Dreiser, and I am on the side of America.

that are in conflict all over the world; and it never so much as crossed my mind to complicate such a conflict with a silly provincial squabble about John Bull and Uncle Sam. There is, however, one question on the international matter that I should like to ask.

To one American man of genius, whom I read in my youth, I owed much of my deliverance from the decadent cynicism that was corrupting most of the young men of my generation. Walt Whitman had his faults, artistic and other, but he did lead the democracy of the "Leaves of Grass" against the oligarchy of "The Green Carnation." He did set the thousand common things against the two or three perverted and exotic things that had been set up as the idols of that age. He had, whatever else he had, the American virtue of thinking things worth while. Nay, he did sound like the voice of a new nation; like the voice of many million men. He did not seem entirely absurd when he claimed to be America; to be, in a new sense, a Father of the Republic. What I want to ask, in a spirit of respect and not of satire, is, what has become of him? What has become of what was great in him; the great heart, the giant hospitality of the soul? I think it is the queerest of historic ironies that the new schools in the New World, while copying some of his rather clumsy negations of form, seem to be saying the very opposite of all he said. They are not saying that manure is poetic because it may grow leaves of grass. They are saying that leaves of grass are repulsive; like prickly hairs on an unshaven chin. I consider this last a very passable specimen of the New Poetry.

I wish, in all seriousness and even humility, that the American critic would tell me exactly what has happened to American literature; and why so much that set out in the mood of Walt Whitman has ended in the mood of Theodore Dreiser. There was really suggested in "Leaves of Grass," rightly or wrongly, something that seemed as if it could be a new poetry of equality. But, whatever else the new poetry is, it is not a poetry of equality. It may consider itself a poetry of superiority; but I fear it is chiefly superiority in the sense of superciliousness. Unfortunately, a man does not need to be an American in order to be supercilious. Americans have sometimes even been so perverse as to perceive the quality in Englishmen. There is nothing particularly American about turning up one's nose at one's breakfast or one's family. What I may call the fastidious school of realism is not in any sense national, but rather cosmopolitan. It does not even claim to be what Whitman wanted to be, the voice of America; any more than the "Spoon River Anthology" can be considered a very patriotic paean in praise of Spoon River. I would not suggest that America is becoming Anti-American; but I do say it would be difficult to praise the best work in America without praising much of the dispraise of America. Meanwhile, another factor has appeared, too distinguished and delicate to be considered briefly; a sort of literature that seems not only beautiful, but subtle and traditional; American, no doubt, but not what the nineteenth century would have associated with America. "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" may yet be a bridge between the Old World and the New.



A TRAGIC BEREAVEMENT IN THE ROYAL FAMILY: THE LATE VISCOUNT TREMATON, THE QUEEN'S NEPHEW, WHO DIED FROM INJURIES IN A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

We greatly regret to record that Viscount Trematon, who (as mentioned under a portrait in our last issue) was injured in a motor accident in France on April 1, died on the 15th in hospital at Belleville-sur-Saône, near Lyons. He was born on August 24, 1907, and was the only surviving son of the Queen's brother, the Earl of Athlone (formerly Prince Alexander of Teck) and of Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, only daughter of the late Duke of Albany and a cousin of the King. Lord Trematon was thus a great-grandson of Queen Victoria, and a grandson of the late Duchess of Teck. His only sister, Lady May Cambridge, came of age last year. On leaving Eton in 1925 he went up to Trinity, Cambridge, where he made many friends. One of them, Mr. Kenrick Madocks, also died of injuries in the accident. Before his father became Governor-General of South Africa, Lord Trematon lived with his parents in the Henry III. Tower at Windsor Castle. Last year he visited them in South Africa, where he got much big-game hunting, and shot a lion on his nineteenth birthday. His body was brought home to England in a destroyer, and the funeral was arranged for April 20 at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Outside the entirely exceptional case of Dreiser, I cannot even imagine to what the critic can refer. I have probably not read as much as I ought of modern American literature; or, for that matter, of modern English literature. And the world may be surprised to learn that, not having read it, I have not criticised it. But I have heartily praised a great many modern American books that I have read; notably the books of Mr. Sinclair Lewis and of Mr. Mencken himself. I confess, however, that I am most interested in these American books, as in most English books, in relation to certain ideas and tendencies

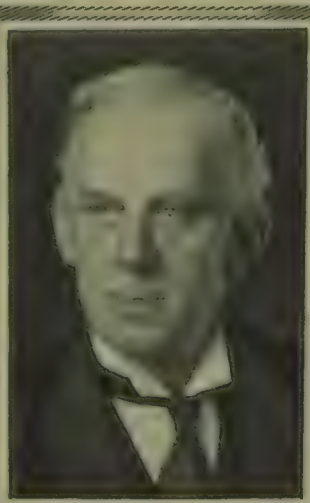
PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



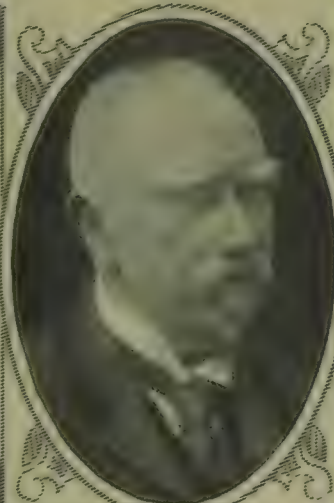
PROFESSOR CARL VON EICKEN.
The Berlin surgeon who performed an operation for tonsillitis on King Amanullah of Afghanistan. It was most successful.



DR. W. M. FURNEAUX.
(Born, 1848; died, April 19.) Formerly Dean of Winchester. Closely associated with the restoration of Winchester Cathedral. A former Head of Repton.



THE HON. FRANK RUSSELL.
A Judge of the High Court, Chancery Division. Appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal. The fourth son of Lord Russell of Killowen, L.C.J. Born in 1867.



MR. EDWARD ARMSTRONG.
(Born, March 3, 1846; died, April 14.) Historian whose special subject was the Italian Renaissance. Formerly Pro-Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.



GENERAL HUMBERTO NOBILE.
In command of the Italian airship "Italia," which started from Milan on April 15 for the first stage of its attempt to reach the North Pole.



MR. CHARLES SIMS, R.A.
(Born, 1873; died, April 13.) The distinguished artist who was for some years Keeper and Trustee of the Royal Academy. A very individual painter of portraits and other subjects.



LADIES v. MEN AT GOLF: FAMOUS PLAYERS AT STOKE POGES.
From left to right are seen Miss J. Wethered, Mr. C. J. H. Tolley, Mlle. S. Thion de la Chaume, and Mr. R. H. Wethered. In the Singles, Miss Wethered beat Mr. Tolley, and Mlle. de la Chaume beat Mr. Wethered. In the Foursomes, the same two ladies won against the same two men. The Singles were a triumph for the ladies, who won 7 matches out of 10. In the Foursomes the men won 4 matches and the ladies 1. The men gave the ladies the odds of a half.



MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAM.
A new Justice of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. Born in 1866. Took silk in 1913. Had a big practice in the Chancery Division. Brother of Mr. Somerset Maugham, the dramatist and novelist.



PRINCE CHARLES PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.
Has married Miss Marguerite Watson. Is Duc de Nemours. A great-grandson of King Louis Philippe, and a nephew of the King of the Belgians.



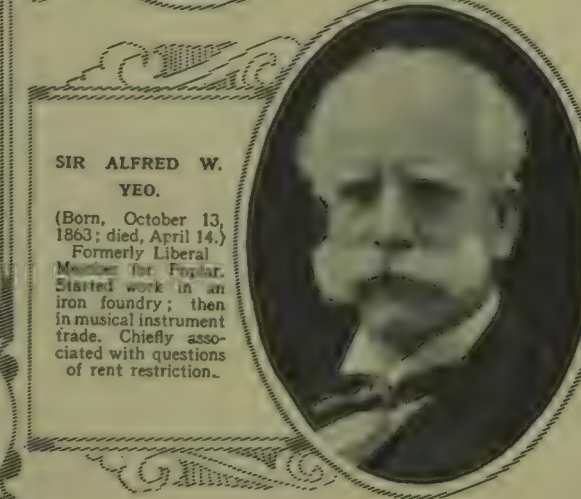
THE HON. DAVID TENNANT AND HIS WIFE (MISS HERMIONE BADDELEY, THE WELL-KNOWN ACTRESS.)
The wedding of the Hon. David Tennant, brother of Lord Glenconner and a nephew of Lady Oxford, to Miss Hermione Baddeley took place at the Henrietta Street Registry Office, on April 16. Miss Baddeley's most recent appearance was in "Lord Babs." Mr. Tennant is a B.B.C. announcer.



THE VEN. R. T. TALBOT.
New Dean of Rochester. Has been Archdeacon of Swindon for nine years, and a residentiary Canon of Bristol Cathedral for twenty-two years. Born, 1862; son of Admiral Talbot. Ordained, 1885.



PRINCESS CHARLES PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.
Formerly Miss Marguerite Watson. An American. The wedding took place at the Henrietta Street Registry Office on April 14.



SIR ALFRED W. YEO.
(Born, October 13, 1863; died, April 14.) Formerly Liberal Member for Finglar. Started work in an iron foundry; then in musical instrument trade. Chiefly associated with questions of rent restriction.

THE CENTENARY OF GOYA: HIS UNIQUE FRESCOES IN THE CHURCH TRANSFORMED INTO HIS "SHRINE."



1. "THE CUPOLA INTO WHICH GOYA HOISTED HIMSELF ON AUGUST 1, 1798, TO PAINT THE FRESCOES THAT HAVE REMAINED UNIQUE": THE DOME OF THE CHURCH OF SAN ANTONIO DE LA FLORIDA AT MADRID.

4. WORK THAT BROUGHT GOYA PROMOTION AS FIRST COURT PAINTER: PART OF THE DOME FRESCO, SHOWING (EXTREME LEFT) THE DEAD MAN RAISED (AS IN NOS. 1 AND 2), AND (IN CENTRE) TWO WOMEN SEEN ON LEFT IN NO. 3.



5. "THRONED WITH MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN TAKEN OUT OF THE EVERYDAY LIFE OF THE CITY": PART OF GOYA'S DOME FRESCO, SHOWING (ON RIGHT) THE FIGURES SEEN ON THE EXTREME LEFT IN NO. 2.

2. SAINT ANTONIO RAISING A MAN FROM THE DEAD TO REVEAL HIS MURDERER: THE CENTRAL SCENE OF GOYA'S FRESCOES ON THE CEILING OF THE DOME (AN ENLARGED SECTION OF NO. 1).



3. IN THE CHURCH CONVERTED INTO A GOYA SHRINE OWING TO CANDLE-SMOKE SPOILING HIS FRESCOES, WHILE A REPLICA WAS BUILT FOR WORSHIP: PART OF THE DOME FRESCO.



6. "WHERE THE ARTIST'S BONES WILL REST UNDER THE CUPOLA": THE ALTAR IN THE CHURCH OF SAN ANTONIO DE LA FLORIDA BEING DISMANTLED FOR CONVERSION INTO A GOYA SHRINE.

Spain has just celebrated the centenary of the death of her great painter, Francisco Goya, who was born at a hamlet near Saragossa, and died at Bordeaux on April 16, 1828. The King of Spain inaugurated the Goya Week at Madrid on April 11, and opened a great exhibition, including 149 of Goya's pictures, in the Prado. A permanent memorial of the centenary in Madrid will be the old Church of San Antonio de la Florida, which (as illustrated on page 675) has been converted into a Goya shrine and museum, because his unique frescoes on the dome and arches were being spoilt by sooty smoke from altar candles; and, owing to Goya's technical methods, the frescoes could not be removed. At the same time, for

purposes of parish worship, a replica of the church was built close by. Goya's remains will be brought from the San Isidro cemetery and be laid under the cupola, into which he was hoisted on August 1, 1798, to paint the frescoes. He was afterwards promoted to be First Court Painter, "a fact which (as a "Times" writer says) disposes of the old story that the 'realism' of the cupola, and the *mondaine*—or *demi-mondaine*—charms of his angels, supposed to be modelled from ladies of light reputation, had shocked the King."

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEW ITEMS OF TOPICAL INTEREST.



THE GOYA CENTENARY: A CHAPEL DUPLICATED FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP TO SAVE GOYA FRESCOES FROM BEING SPOILT BY CANDLE-SMOKE.

The building on the right is the original Chapel of the Hermitage of San Antonio de la Florida, in Madrid, the ceiling of which is decorated with frescoes by Goya. As the frescoes were being spoilt by the smoke of candles lighted during services, a replica (seen on left) of the chapel was built for religious purposes, and the original is to be a Goya museum. It was opened as such for the Madrid "Goya Week" of centenary celebrations. The frescoes are illustrated on page 674.



THE INVENTOR OF CAMEMBERT CHEESE COMMEMORATED: AN EX-PRESIDENT OF FRANCE AT THE UNVEILING OF A MONUMENT TO A NORMAN FARMER'S WIFE.

Mme. Marie Harel, the originator of Camembert cheese, has been commemorated by a monument recently erected at Vimoutiers, in Normandy. The inscription records the date of her invention, 1761. Among those present at the inauguration was M. Millerand, ex-President of France (seen behind and to the right of the speaker in our photograph). The women and children are in national dress similar to that of the statue.



A SHIP MODEL SOLD FOR 3000 GUINEAS: MR. J. ROCHELLE THOMAS AND HIS PRIZE.

At a recent sale of property inherited from Lord St. Vincent by the late Hon. Mary Lysons, this carved wood model of an old British warship was bought for 3000 guineas by Mr. J. Rochelle Thomas, of King Street, St. James's. The model represents H.M.S. "Royal William" (previously named "Royal James," "Royal Charles," and, during the Commonwealth, "Naseby"). The ship was finally broken up in 1820.



THE DÜRER QUATERCENTENARY: A NUREMBERG PORTRAIT MEDAL.

This silver medal, bearing on its obverse the head of Albrecht Dürer, the great fifteenth-century German painter, was struck at Nuremberg for the celebrations of the fourth centenary of his death. It was designed by Professor Nida-Rümelin.



A MASONIC SOUVENIR OF LORD HAIG: AN ALMS DISH GIVEN BY HIS WIDOW.

This alms dish, inscribed "to the memory of a great soldier and a Mason, Earl Haig of Bemersyde, a member of this Lodge," has been presented by Lady Haig to the Trades House of Glasgow Lodge of Freemasons. It was made by Sidney Wilkinson, of the Sheffield Arts and Crafts College.



A TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AT THE DÜRER STATUE IN NUREMBERG: QUATERCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

A torchlight procession of German artists and choirs to the statue of Albrecht Dürer, in Nuremberg, took place on the first day (April 10) of a "Dürer Year," in connection with the 400th anniversary of his death. Afterwards the torchbearers proceeded to the house where Dürer was born, and made a bonfire of their torches in the street.



A CYPRUS PEASANT'S DISCOVERY: A BRONZE HEAD OF THE EMPEROR SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, FOUND WITH FRAGMENTS OF A STATUE.

At the little town of Kythraea, in Cyprus, a peasant recently unearthed this fine bronze head of heroic size, together with the remainder, in fragments, of a complete nude statue. The head has been identified as a portrait of the Roman Emperor Septimius Severus, who died at York in A.D. 211. As the figure was nude, it is believed to have represented him in the character of some divinity. Arrangements were made to reconstruct the statue, and it may be possible to determine what god he represented.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



BOMBER V. MOTOR-BOAT: THE "MOTH" SWOOPING TO ATTACK LIEUT. BRAY'S SPEEDY CRAFT AT HENDON.

At the first of the outboard motor-boat racing meetings organised by the British Motor-Boat Club at the Weir Harp, Hendon, spectacular moments were provided by the attempts of a "Moth" piloted by Captain C. D. Barnard to bomb a fast motor-boat piloted by Lieut. A. Bray. No direct hit was recorded, the aeroplane being handicapped by the restricted area. The "bombs" were, of course, of the "smoke" variety.



THE "CHERRY-PICKERS" BECOME AN ARMoured UNIT: THE FAREWELL PARADE OF THE 11th HUSSARS AT ALDERSHOT.

On April 11 the 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars became an armoured unit, and there was a farewell parade at Aldershot. The name "11th Hussars" is to be retained. Many of the hussars are to be sent to the remotest stables at Melton Mowbray, while others will go to other cavalry regiments. The 11th Hussars were originally the 11th Dragoons.



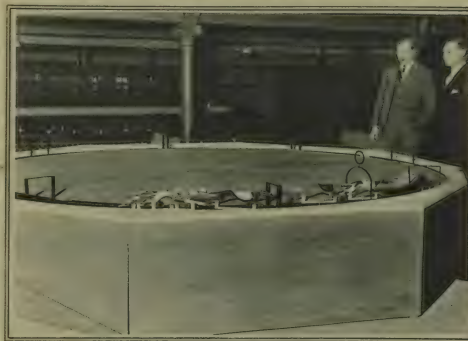
PERSIA'S FIRST MILITARY AEROPLANE: THE SHAH (LEFT CENTRE) STANDING BY THE MACHINE AT TEHERAN.

Persia's first military aeroplane was the chief attraction of a special review held by the Shah recently. In this connection, it is interesting to recall the fact that recent reports from South Persia stated that the Shah was about to lead an army against the unruly tribesmen of Luristan, and that all rail-cars and other vehicles on the Persian side of the Shatt-el-Arab, from Mohammerah to Abadan, had been commandeered by the Persian troops.



HONOURING THE FRENCH AIRMEN WHO HAVE FLOWN ROUND THE WORLD: CAPTAIN COSTES AND LIEUTENANT LE BRUX ON THEIR WAY TO RAMBOUILLET.

Captain Costes and Lieut. Le Brux arrived at Le Bourget on April 14. Since last October they have flown round the world in their biplane, with the exception of the Pacific crossing. They were the first men to fly across the South Atlantic in one stage, and they flew from Tokyo to Paris in six days. President Doumergue received them at this point, entertained them at luncheon, decorated them, and showed them the Champs and Park of Rambouillet.



FOLLOWING THE WEMBLEY GREYHOUND RACING IN THE STADIUM CLUB IN LONDON! A MINIATURE TRACK.

The greyhound races at Wembley are being shown in the Stadium Club, London, by means of the electrically worked track here illustrated. Members of the club will thus be able to follow the events as they are run. The Wembley Race-Course "cans" are used; and, obviously, the dogs are moved in accordance with the news received from Wembley. The miniature track is twelve feet in diameter.



GENERAL NOBLE'S ATTEMPT TO FLY TO THE NORTH POLE: THE "ITALIA," WHICH ARRIVED NEAR STOLP ON APRIL 16.

General Noble left Baggio Aerodrome, outside Milan, in the airship "Italia," at two o'clock on the morning of April 15, on the first stage of his projected flight to the North Pole. The weather became treacherous and when the "Italia" was landed at the Pomeranian aerodrome at Seddin on April 16, it was seen that one of the stabilising planes had been damaged; that the envelope had been rent in several places; and that the metal was ice-caked.



THE CROSS GENERAL NOBLE IS CARRYING WITH HIM, IN THE HOPE OF DROPPING IT AT THE NORTH POLE: "THE SIGN OF CHRIST" GIVEN BY H.M. THE POPE.

In the "Italia," General Noble carries this oak cross, which he hopes to drop at the North Pole. In a note in it is a scroll, with a Latin inscription dictated by His Holiness the Pope, which reads: "This sign of Christ the King is given by His Viceroy, Pope, P.M. XII, to General Noble and his companions. . . . The chief of the expedition, when for the second time over the Pole, will let it drop there so that the apex of the earth shall be consecrated."



A MILLIONAIRE'S "YACHT" ON A STAGE: DANCING IN MR. S. B. JOEL'S "EILEEN" AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

To celebrate the success of "The Desert Song," at Drury Lane, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Joel gave an unusual party on the stage of that theatre the other night. For the purpose of the entertainment, the yacht "Eileen" was constructed on the historic boards. There were also sea "efficiency" Mr. and Mrs. Joel are seen in the right foreground. The next Drury Lane play will be "Show Boat," which is due on May 3.



TESTING THE LEAPING POWERS OF A 'BENGAL TIGER' AN EIGHT-FOOT JUMP OVER A ROPE IN A LOS ANGELES "ZOO."

The tiger whose photograph in action is here given was persuaded to exhibit his jumping powers in order that observers might make notes. It took an eight-foot leap with ease. The rope, it may be added, was raised from time to time. A male tiger will measure from breast-to-hall to six-and-a-half feet in length, from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail; and the tail will be about three feet long.

THE "FLYING SCOTSMAN" AS A NON-STOP TRAIN: THE LOCOMOTIVE TENDER WITH A CORRIDOR ALLOWING CHANGE OF DRIVER AND FIREMAN.

From May 1, the London and North-Eastern Railway Company will run the "Flying Scotsman" between London and Edinburgh as a non-stop train. In order that this may be done a specially designed locomotive-tender containing a corridor is being used. This will enable the driver and fireman of the engine to be relieved during the journey without a stop being necessary. The distance to be covered is 392 miles.

THE BOMB ATTEMPT ON KING VICTOR: AN OUTRAGE THAT KILLED NINETEEN PEOPLE AT MILAN.



SHOWING GROUND STREWN WITH MARKS OF THE BOMB EXPLOSION: THE SCENE OF THE RECENT ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE KING OF ITALY IN THE PIAZZA GIULIO CESARE, AT MILAN.



A GREAT DEMONSTRATION OF LOYALTY AFTER THE OUTRAGE: THE HUGE CROWD IN THE CATHEDRAL SQUARE AT MILAN OUTSIDE THE PALACE, WHERE THE KING APPEARED ON THE BALCONY.



AFTER THE BOMB EXPLOSION, WHICH KILLED NINETEEN PEOPLE, MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN: MILANESE POLICE ENGAGED IN CLEARING-UP THE DÉBRIS AND REMOVING BODIES OF VICTIMS.



KING VICTOR BRAVELY CARRIES THROUGH HIS PROGRAMME AFTER THE OUTRAGE: HIS MAJESTY ALIGHTING FROM HIS CAR ON ARRIVAL AT THE INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR IN MILAN.



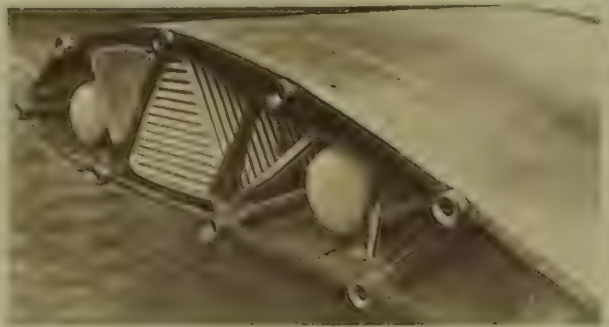
"PERFECTLY CALM" AFTER THE BOMB OUTRAGE THAT OCCURRED A FEW MINUTES BEFORE HIS ARRIVAL AT THE SPOT: THE KING OF ITALY (IN UNIFORM IN THE CAR) DRIVING TO OPEN A FAIR IN MILAN.

The King of Italy had a narrow escape at Milan, on April 12, while driving from the station to open the ninth International Samples Fair. In the Piazza Giulio Cesare, facing the main entrance to the Fair, a few minutes before the King's arrival, there was a terrific explosion which killed nineteen people, mostly women and children, among the spectators, and injured many others. Police and Fascist militia promptly cleared the debris and removed the dead and wounded. After a short halt, the procession continued, and the King, who was described as "pale, but perfectly calm," passed through the piazza and entered the Fair. After performing the ceremony and rapidly visiting a few pavilions, he drove to the hospital to comfort the injured, and later carried out the rest of the day's programme, except a dinner at the Palace and a gala performance at the Scala Theatre. There was a huge demonstration of loyalty in the Cathedral square outside the Palace, where King Victor appeared on the balcony. Similar enthusiasm was shown on his return to Rome. The explosion was caused by a bomb secreted in the pedestal of an electric standard.

THE FIRST EAST-TO-WEST ATLANTIC FLIGHT: THE "BREMEN"; HER CREW; AND THE START.



THE FIRST HEAVIER-THAN-AIR MACHINE TO CROSS THE NORTH ATLANTIC SUCCESSFULLY FROM EAST TO WEST: THE GERMAN JUNKERS MONOPLANE "BREMEN," AT REST ON THE GROUND.



ONE OF THE AEROPLANE'S WINGS STORED WITH PETROL TANKS AND BALLONETS IN CASE OF A FORCED DESCENT IN THE SEA: A CLOSE VIEW OF PART OF THE "BREMEN."



THE WIRELESS STATION IN LABRADOR WHENCE CAME THE NEWS OF THE SAFE LANDING ON GREENLY ISLAND: POINT AMOUR (SOME TWELVE MILES AWAY) WHERE THE CRUISER "RALEIGH" WAS WRECKED.



THE MOTHER OF THE "BREMEN'S" PASSENGER: BARONESS VON HÜNEFELD.



THE WIFE OF THE IRISH CO-PILOT: MRS. FITZMAURICE, WITH HER DAUGHTER PATSY, AND THEIR PET ALSATIAN, "BREMEN."



THE WIFE OF THE GERMAN PILOT OF THE "BREMEN": FRAU KÖHL.



CO-PILOT OF THE "BREMEN": MAJOR JAMES FITZMAURICE, ACTING COMMANDER OF THE IRISH FREE STATE AIR SERVICE.



PASSENGER IN THE "BREMEN" AND FINANCIER OF THE TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT: BARON VON HÜNEFELD.

PILOT OF THE "BREMEN": CAPTAIN HERMANN KÖHL, LATE OF THE GERMAN IMPERIAL AIR FORCE.



JUST BEFORE THE START IN THE PRESENCE OF MR. COSGRAVE AND THE GERMAN CONSUL-GENERAL: THE "BREMEN" IN READINESS AT BALDONNEL AERODROME, NEAR DUBLIN, SHORTLY AFTER DAWN ON APRIL 12.



"The first successful flight across the Atlantic from East to West" (to quote Sir Samuel Hoare's telegrams of congratulation to the German Ambassador and Mr. Cosgrave) was accomplished on Friday, April 13, when the Junkers monoplane "Bremen" landed, at 7 p.m., at Greenly Island, Labrador, in the Straits of Belleisle, near the north-west coast of Newfoundland. The wireless messages announcing the safe arrival were sent by a Marconi operator from Point Amour (some twelve miles east of Greenly Island) where the cruiser "Raleigh" was wrecked in 1922, and the gunboat "Lily" in 1900. The only inhabitants of Greenly Island are the lighthouse-keeper and his family. The start was made,

at 5.38 a.m. on April 12, at Baldonnel aerodrome, near Dublin. The German pilot, Captain Köhl, was decorated for his services as an airman in the war, during which he was captured by the French and escaped. Commandant Fitzmaurice, the co-pilot, acting officer in command of the Irish Free State Air Service, has since been promoted to the rank of Major by the Free State Army. Baron Von Hünefeld, who occupied the passenger's cabin at the back, financed the flight. He is an ex-officer of the German Marines, and accompanied the ex-Crown Prince into exile at Wieringen. He communicated with the ex-Kaiser before the flight, and the "Bremen" carried the old German Imperial colours.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

A STRANGE "GRASSHOPPER" FROM INDIA.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

THIS page must indeed be widely read, for I am constantly receiving letters, sometimes from places remote from the everyday world, which bring me not only kindly words of appreciation, but information about wild creatures I have never had the good fortune to see, and am never likely to see, in their wild state. Or they convey suggestions as to themes which would be welcomed when I can contrive to attack them. Needless to say, I am always grateful for such encouraging and sympathetic letters. Some time ago I received, from some distant outpost in India, a letter accompanied by a fine specimen of that very remarkable "grasshopper," *Schizodactylus monstrosus*—it having no name in common speech, I am obliged to give the name by which it is known in the text-books—and it was suggested that I might well use it for one of my essays.

Not once, but many times, I have made up my mind to do so, but always there stood in my way the fact that I had stupidly mislaid the letter, and thus put out of my reach many interesting details concerning this insect which I had not committed to memory. I have now decided to wait no longer, in the hope that, in deciding thus, I may get in touch with my kindly correspondent, to whom I owe my very grateful thanks, as well as my most sincere apologies. I have referred to *Schizodactylus* as a "grasshopper," and before I go further it would be well to say something as to the use of this word, which, in common usage, is more or less loosely regarded as interchangeable with the equally inexact terms of "cricket" and "locust."

These three names, as I say, are loosely applied to a number of insects having a common likeness and belonging to the order Orthoptera, including the earwigs, cockroaches, mantises, and stick-insects. What we may well call the "grasshopper tribe" is divided by the systematist into three groups, or families: (1) the Acridiidae, which includes the locusts and true grasshoppers, distinguished by

a moment's careful inspection will bring to light one very extraordinary point of difference, and this is the strange, tightly rolled coil to be seen at

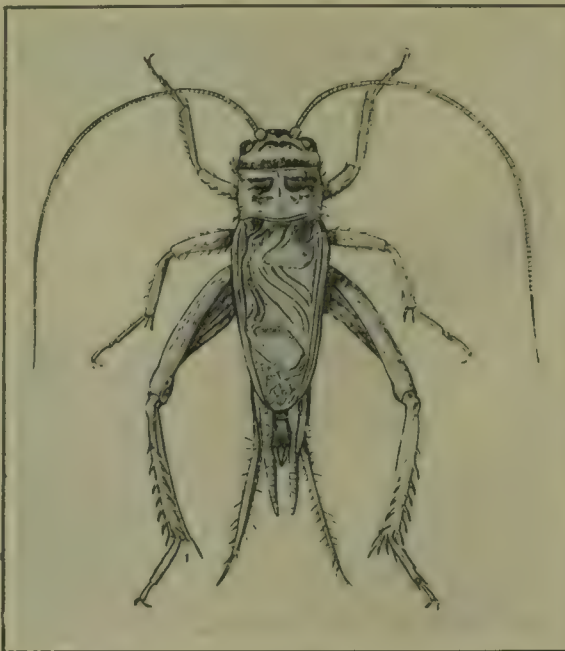


FIG. 1. THE HOUSE-CRICKET: AN INSECT WHOSE WINGS ARE CLOSELY ROLLED AT THE TIPS, PROJECTING LIKE "TAIL-FEELERS."

In the House Cricket, the wing-cases form a flat back and steep sides, while the wings, it will be noted, are closely rolled at the tips, projecting like a pair of "tail-feelers"; a true pair of which, beset with bristles, are seen on either side.

the end of the body in two of the photographs (Figs. 2 and 3). Not until the wings are opened does the nature of this curious coil become apparent. It is

then found to be formed in part by the "tegmina," or covering-cases of the wings, and in part by the wings themselves, for in each the ends are drawn out to form a long, thread-like appendage. What useful purpose such a complicated structure can have is yet to be discovered. But the Orthoptera are all remarkable in the matter of their wings, and the way they are folded. Perhaps the most remarkable

of all in this regard is the ear-wig; but that is another story.

The common house cricket (Fig. 1), it may be noted, has a singular way of disposing of the wings when at rest, for they are folded up so that the tips project beyond the wing-cases in the form of two slender tails, or "cerci," which are enclosed, in turn, between two much longer real cerci. These are appendages of the body seen in many Orthoptera and some flies. They are sometimes described as "tail-feelers," and seem to perform the function of an organ of touch, as with the antennae. They display many curious transformations among the insects. In the ear-wigs, for example, they have been fashioned into the familiar "forceps," or nippers.

As touching the life history and habits of *Schizodactylus*, we know very little. It has been accused of inflicting considerable damage on crops by destroying the roots. But, as a matter of fact, it will

starve rather than touch vegetable food. It is, indeed, a ravening carnivore, feeding on caterpillars, grasshoppers, and other insects as well; even on frogs, at any rate small ones, and any other living creature small enough to be tackled. The hours of daylight seem to be spent underground, in tunnels driven as much as three feet into sandy soil, whence it emerges at night to forage for its prey. *Schizodactylus*, then, is the friend of the agriculturist, though—at any rate, till recently—he has been treated as an enemy. Here, once again, we see the value of the work of the Economic Zoologist, for the man who grows the crops seldom or never takes the trouble to distinguish friend from foe.

In one particular *Schizodactylus* resembles the crickets; and this is in the form of the "tegmina," or wing-cases. And this because each is bent along the middle line so that the inner half lies flat upon the back, while the outer half is pressed down closely to the side of the body, as may be seen in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 2).

While *Schizodactylus* is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the "grasshopper tribe" in the matter of its wings and their protecting cases, there are many other species which display striking singularities of structure, and these shall be described on another occasion.

By way of contrast, we find a number of species which have but vestiges of wings, or none at all. And some of these wingless species are of huge size, as, for example, the Australian *Anostostoma*, further remarkable for its extremely large head; and the New Zealand *Deinacrida*, which, from the tip of its extremely long antennae to the tip of its outstretched hinder leg, may attain to a length of as much as fifteen inches. Yet it climbs with agility, and is sometimes to be found at the very topmost branches of the tallest trees.

No satisfactory explanation has yet been given to account for the surprising differences in prolificness which obtains among the "grasshopper tribe." The species so far referred to in no wise force themselves on our attention by reason of their numbers; wherein they differ from some species of locusts which periodically migrate in clouds so vast as to darken the sky; and woe to the land when they descend, for not a green blade will be left! Fortunately, such swarms generally pursue their onward course till they descend into the sea, apparently mistaking its green hue for tender verdure!



FIG. 2. SHOWING THE VERY CURIOUS CIRCULAR COIL (AT THE LEFT END OF THE BODY): *SCHIZODACTYLUS MONSTROSUS*, SEEN FROM THE SIDE.

The coils of the scroll mentioned under Fig. 3 are readily seen when the insect is viewed from the side. In this position the steep side formed by the outer half of the wing-case is also apparent.

their relatively short antennae, and having the "ear" lodged in the side of the upper part of the first abdominal segment, and the absence of an external ovipositor in the female; (2) the Locustidae, or "Green Grasshoppers," wherein the antennae are of enormous length, the "ear" is lodged in one of the legs, and the female has a long, projecting, spine-like ovipositor. One would have supposed that the locusts were included in this family; but such is the perversity of the man of science that he places them in the Acridiidae. *Schizodactylus* is one of the Locustidae. Finally, we come to No. 3, the Gryllidae, or "Crickets." These also have extremely long antennae, but bearing minute bristles; the females have a long ovipositor—except in the mole crickets, which are included. I have omitted from these brief definitions many other characters of too technical a nature to be of use here.

And now we are free to discuss *Schizodactylus*. Though very like a "grasshopper" in its appearance,

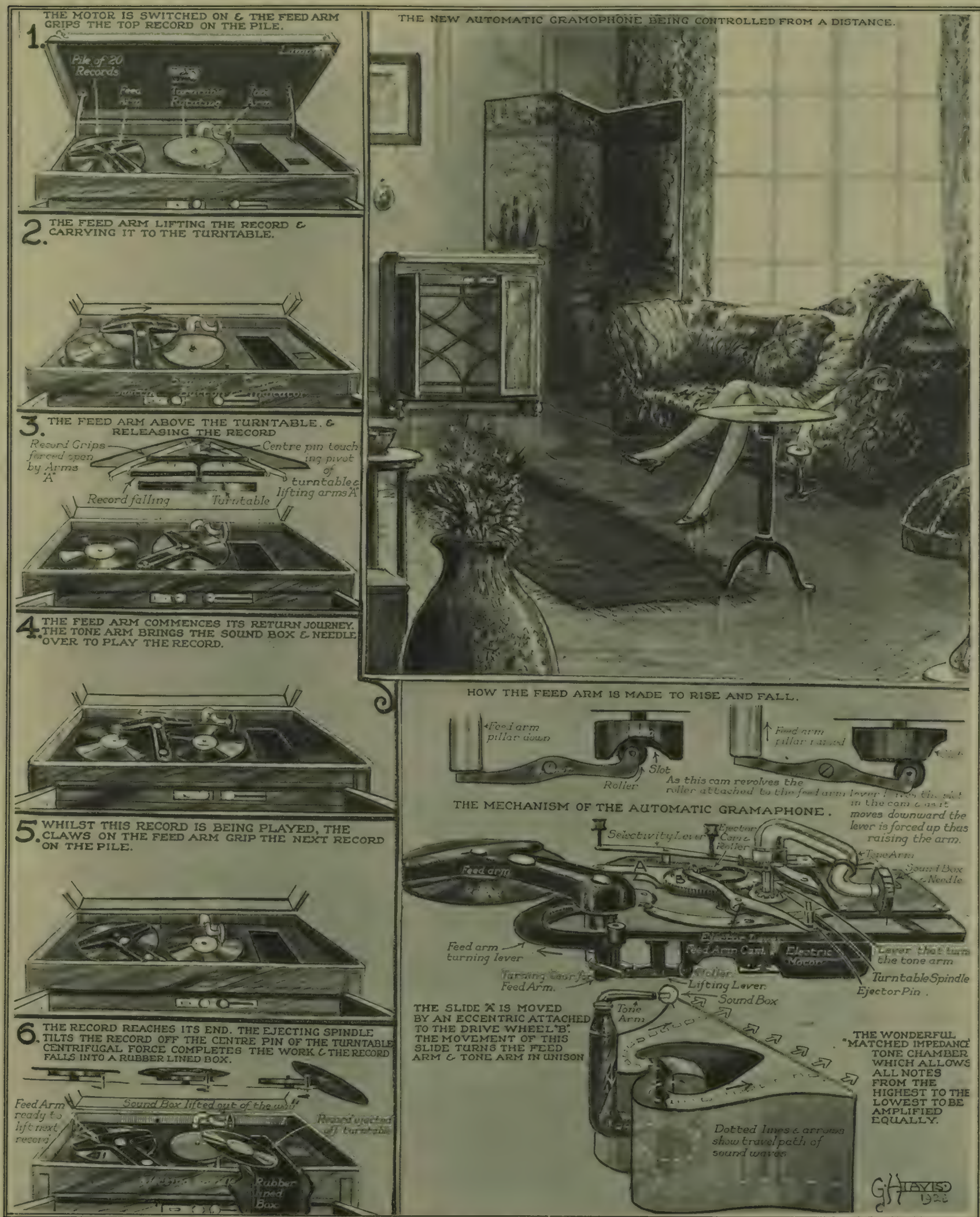


FIG. 3. SHOWING "THE STRANGE, TIGHTLY ROLLED COIL AT THE END OF THE BODY": *SCHIZODACTYLUS MONSTROSUS*—A BACK VIEW.

From the tip of the antenna to the tip of the hind foot, *Schizodactylus* measures five and a-quarter inches; of which the body itself represents two and a-half inches. It seems hard to believe that the strange scroll formed by the ends of the wing-cases, and the tips of the wings, can be readily disengaged to allow the wings to open, yet such is the case.

A GRAMOPHONE THAT CHANGES ITS RECORDS: A MUSICAL "ROBOT."

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS, FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, LTD. (COPYRIGHTED.)



THE NEW AUTOMATIC GRAMOPHONE: A MACHINE THAT PLAYS TWENTY RECORDS, CHANGING EACH AFTER USE.

For many years inventors have been searching for a means to make the gramophone do its own work of changing the records. The Gramophone Company have now produced the New "His Master's Voice" Automatic Gramophone, which will play twenty (one-side) records without human aid. The selected records, either 10-inch or 12-inch, or both sizes mixed, are placed in a pile. A little button is pressed, and the machine does the rest. It will be seen from our diagrammatic drawings that a feed-arm or "mechanical hand" lifts the records, and carries them round past the uprights of the selectivity lever, which mechanically tells the mechanism operating the tone-arm whether it is a 10-inch or a 12-inch record that is about to be dropped on to the turn-table. As the little pin attached to the feed-arm touches the top of the spindle of the turn-table, the grips holding the record are forced open (just as an umbrella is opened) and the record falls into position and is played.

After being played, it is ejected and falls into a rubber-lined box, whilst the feed-arm commences to place the next record in position. The machine can be stopped as desired, made to repeat, or can be played as an ordinary gramophone. The mechanism is neat and simple, and is driven by an electric motor from the ordinary house mains supply. An eccentric moves a sliding bar which operates the feed-arm and tone-arm in unison, and cams provided with notches very ingeniously do the lifting, raising, and lowering of the feed-arm. The wonderful tone-chamber, in which the sound-waves travel quite a distance before emerging through the horn, gives a very beautiful and level quality of tone. With its handsome case the new gramophone makes an attractive piece of furniture, and a small pedestal with 30 feet of flex is supplied, to control it from a distance. The selling price complete is £125. The Afghan King bought four of these gramophones, and presented one to Queen Mary.

WHERE SPRING MEANS RENEWED

WARFARE AND STARVATION: IN FAMINE-STRICKEN CHINA.



TYPICAL FAMINE VICTIMS IN THE PROVINCE OF SHANTUNG, WHERE "VILLAGERS BREAK UP THEIR HOUSES TO SELL THE MATERIALS AND BUY FOOD."



AT A RELIEF KITCHEN AT TSINGTAO: REFUGEES (WITH RATION BOWLS) FROM A REGION WHERE GIRLS WERE SOLD FOR FIVE DOLLARS TO BUY FOOD.



BABY REFUGEES IN AN IMPROVED CRADLE: LITTLE CHINESE CHILDREN IN THE GREAT EXODUS FROM SHANTUNG TO MANCHURIA.



REFUGEES FROM SHANTUNG, WHERE STARVING PEOPLE HAD TO EAT BARK, LEAVES, AND HUSKS: A CHINESE MOTHER AND CHILD.



AT ONE OF THE SHELTERS FOR REFUGEES UNDER BRIDGE ARCHES AT TSINANFU: A TYPICAL CHINESE FAMILY FROM SHANTUNG.



IN THE FOOD QUEUE AT AN INTERNATIONAL FAMINE RELIEF KITCHEN AT TSINGTAO: REFUGEES FROM SHANTUNG ON THE WAY TO MANCHURIA.



ACCOMMODATION AT TSINANFU FOR SOME OF THE THOUSANDS OF STARVING REFUGEES WHO MIGRATED TO MANCHURIA FROM THE FAMINE-STRICKEN PROVINCE OF SHANTUNG: IMPROVED HOMES UNDER THE ARCHES OF A BRIDGE. THE ENTRANCES COVERED WITH CLOTH AND MATTING.



SCENES OF A "WHOLESALE MIGRATION FROM THE SUFFERING AREAS IN NORTH CHINA." WITH WHICH "THERE IS NOTHING IN HISTORY TO COMPARE": REFUGEE SHELTERS AT TSINANFU CONSTRUCTED BY CHINESE PEASANTS WHO HAVE ESCAPED FROM THE FAMINE IN SHANTUNG AND THE FLOODS ON THE YELLOW RIVER.

The coming of spring holds little promise of joy for the people of China. At this season, it has been suggested, the militarist's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of war, and renewed preparations for the annual campaign. The province of Shantung has been most afflicted, for it has long been suffering the horrors of famine, due to the combined effects of a heavy drought, chronic warfare, and extortionate taxation. The sender of the above photographs (taken, of course, about a month ago) states that, owing to the oppressive levies made by the military, who collected taxes for eleven years in advance, four million people were threatened with starvation. Similar reports came from the "Times" Correspondent at Peking, who wrote on January 30: "Famine conditions in Shantung are reported to have become much intensified. In one area, it is stated, 60 per cent. of the population have left, mostly for Manchuria, and 30 per cent. of the remainder are sick from indigestible food substitutes, such as bark, leaves, and husks. . . . The villagers are breaking up their houses in order to sell the

materials and buy food, and robbery has become very prevalent. A missionary states that in his district three-fourths of the population have had scarcely any food since November . . . and that girls are being sold for 5 dollars each. The misery is terrible. The local authorities are doing their best, and the provincial authorities are doing something, but, while there have been bumper crops both in North and South China, no organized effort is being made to relieve the Shantung famine area." Again, on February 8, we read: "During the past year enormous numbers of emigrants have left Shantung for Manchuria, driven to seek a new land by gross misgovernment. Taxation, banditry, and economic depression have made agriculture impossible. A severe famine has increased the exodus. . . . Whole families are moving north in thousands. The total arrivals in Manchuria last year, nearly all from Shantung, exceeded 800,000, and the number this year is likely to exceed a million. There is nothing in history to compare with the wholesale migration from the suffering areas in North China."

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

AS I was proceeding along Kensington Gore on Good Friday, ensconced in my favourite pew on the top of a bus, I observed an enormous crowd besieging the Albert Hall. The attraction was not some famous musician, but an "Elimite" ceremony of baptism by total immersion in a tank. I did not descend to join the queue, but by association of ideas my thoughts turned to another familiar building, the Baptist bookshop at the Holborn end of Southampton Row, with a statue of Bunyan on the angle of the wall outside. The same mental process leads me to begin my pilgrimage this week with "JOHN BUNYAN" (1628-1688): His Life, Times, and Work. By John Brown, B.A., D.D. (Minister of the Church at Bunyan Meeting, Bedford, from 1864 to 1903). The Tercentenary Edition. Revised by Frank Mott Harrison. With Marginal Notes, Addenda, and Appendices. Profusely illustrated (Hulbert Publishing Company; £1 1s.).

The late Dr. Brown's book, which first appeared in 1885 and has passed through four subsequent editions, with several reprints, ranks as the most complete biography of Bunyan, valuable not only as a record of his career, but for many sidelights on the religious and political history of the seventeenth century. In the year of the tercentenary of Bunyan's birth this admirable new edition, rich in commentary, bibliography, and illustrations, is particularly welcome. Not the least interesting addenda are the modern tributes to "the inspired tinker."

Approaching the book as I did, by the route indicated above, I naturally looked up first the records of Bunyan's connection with the Baptists, and I find the question discussed at considerable length and causing some controversy. "Was he or was he not a Baptist?" asks Mr. Harrison. "With him Water Baptism—whether by immersion or by sprinkling—was not to be the rule, the door, the bolt, the bar, the wall of division between the righteous and the unrighteous." Those were his own words. "His religious convictions," continues Mr. Harrison, "were not to be measured by rules and regulations; hence he ran amok of the laws of the land as well as those of his 'denomination.' . . . Dr. Brown sums up his conclusions in the words: 'Briefly put, the net result of all this seems to be that Bunyan was a Baptist of a very mild type.'"

Among the historical bypaths pursued by Dr. Brown is an incidental reference to the burial of Henrietta Wentworth at Toddington, Bedfordshire, a village in the Bunyan country, in April 1688, two years or so before Bunyan's death, and a few months after the execution of her lover, James, Duke of Monmouth, whom she had incited to his fatal rebellion. Their tragic romance is the main motif of "THE LOYAL WENTWORTHS," A Companion Volume to "King Monmouth." By Allan Fea. With twenty-four illustrations, and Genealogical Tables (Lane; 16s.). The author, who has made the Stuart period his own by a lifetime of research into old chronicles and family papers, describes his new book as "a dissertation upon a sidelight of English history: one, however, which is permeated by sentiment, or, in modern phraseology, with a prominence of 'Heart Interest.'" Says Macaulay: "He (Monmouth) retired to Brussels accompanied by Henrietta Wentworth . . . a damsel of high rank and ample fortune, who loved him passionately, who had sacrificed for his sake her maiden honour and the hope of a splendid alliance. . . . Lady Wentworth wished to see him a King. Her rents, her diamonds, her credit, were put at his disposal."

The life and tragedy of another ill-starred woman are presented in "L. E. L.: A MYSTERY OF THE THIRTIES." By D. E. Enfield. Illustrated (Hogarth Press; 10s. 6d.). Here we have an uncommon method of biography, which the author describes as "sometimes a narrative, sometimes a more dramatic form." This dramatic form is still narrative, but that of the novel as against the historical record. The combined result is extremely effective, and will win some revival of fame for Letitia Elizabeth Landon, the popular poetess of her day, who married a West African Governor (Captain George Maclean), and on the morning of Oct. 15, 1838, was found dead, with a bottle in her hand, in her room at Cape Coast Castle.

Despite its name, this castle has nothing to do with the Cape, but was one of four British forts on the Gold Coast, where Mr. J. H. Thomas has just been winning fresh laurels as a harbour-opener. Captain Maclean was, apparently, its first Governor. Rumour suggested that his wife's death might have been due to the jealousy of a black woman

discarded by her husband on his marriage. The mystery has never been definitely cleared up, but D. E. Enfield evidently favours the theory of suicide, from unhappiness and remorse for a heartless marriage. "There was only one course left open before her. Letitia had long ago provided herself with the means to follow it."

I have just traced one curious little link between "L. E. L." and John Bunyan. She lived in the palmy days of the album and the keepsake, and in 1835 she edited Fisher's "Drawing-Room Scrap-Book," containing thirty-six engravings, among which was "The Destruction of Doubting Castle." That stronghold was the castle of Giant Despair, into which Christian and Hopeful were thrust, but escaped by aid of the key called "Promise."

My own acquaintance with "L. E. L.'s" poems was formerly limited to certain extracts in a little birthday book, which I purchased, about the year of Queen Victoria's first Jubilee, in the town of Newark-on-Trent. It was bound in apple-green, and on the fly-leaf I painted my family crest. It disappeared years ago, probably in some dusty corner of "the good ship Pantechnicon," during one of my Odyssean removals. Its value is merely sentimental. Anyone restoring it to the sorrowing owner will be suitably rewarded. I have since acquired (I forget when or where) what I now learn from D. E. Enfield must be a first edition of "L. E. L.'s" first book, "The Fate of Adelaide" (1821). It bears on the inside cover the

He did not develop the habits of his professional colleague, Christopher Sly. "He was never a drunkard," writes Dr. Brown, "but . . . the marvellous force which in after years displayed itself in vividness of spiritual vision and burning power of expression ran riot in weird blasphemies which made even blasphemers tremble."

Something of that "burning power of expression," and something of the Puritan as well, appeared in the character of a modern poet and journalist, whose stormy career is recorded in "THE LIFE AND GENIUS OF T. W. H. CROSLAND." By W. Sorley Brown. With many Portraits and other Illustrations (Cecil Palmer; 21s.). I am not suggesting that "The Unspeakable Scot" or "Lovely Woman" should be compared with "The Pilgrim's Progress," but only that there was in the dour Yorkshireman's composition a dash of Bunyan's moral fervour, pugnacity, and independent spirit. Crosland devoted much of his life to scourging with his pen literary manifestations of vice. If he did not spend twelve years in Bedford Gaol, he was reckless in making enemies, and it was not their fault that he did not see the inside of some other prison.

Of Crosland as a boy of fifteen we are told that he "evinced great interest in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*," and in after years he wrote some hundreds of literary parables. "It is not surprising [we read later, anent his castigation of vicious literature] to find him praising Bunyan, for having written—

A sweet and decent book

That hath an honest savour, like good bread, John,

And keeps the general palate, though their fictions

Do come and go, John.

Finally, after his acquittal in the famous criminal libel case, Crosland himself wrote: "Both for the present writer and for Lord Alfred Douglas Mr. Marshall Hall prepared what Bunyan called 'the grievous crabtree cudgel.' To his own great surprise and consternation, he got cudgels in return."

Crosland, however, was much more than a militant critic and controversialist. He was a poet of high quality, especially in the sonnet form. I should like to see a complete edition of his verse, which would also contain some Juvenalian satire. Meantime, I have his "Collected Poems" and one of his early booklets—"The Finer Spirit"—which he gave me himself, and inscribed, when I was associated with him for a short time on the *Outlook*. Later, having left London, I lost touch with him, but I never forgot his kindnesses. From my slight memories I can say that Mr. Sorley Brown has given a true portrait of the man, "warts and all," in a book that is appropriately plain-spoken, combative, and tremendously enthusiastic.

As usual, I have outrun the constable in covering my allotted space, and must reserve for future consideration other works of strong literary interest. Among them are "MEMORIES OF BOOKS AND PLACES."

By J. A. Hammerton. With seventeen Sketches (excellent woodcuts) by Hesketh Hubbard (Sampson Low; 12s. 6d.); "THE OPINIONS OF ANATOLE FRANCE." By Nicolas Ségur. Translated, with introduction, by J. Lewis May (Lane; 7s. 6d.); "THE LETTERS OF RICHARD STEELE." Selected, with introduction, by R. Brimley Johnson (Lane; 6s.); "PREJUDICES." Sixth Series. By H. L. Mencken (Cape; 7s. 6d.); and "POETIC DICTION." A Study in Meaning. By Owen Barfield (Faber and Gwyer; 9s.).

Particularly notable are "THE TOWER" (and other Poems). By W. B. Yeats (Macmillan; 6s.); "A NORTHERN HOLIDAY." Poems. By Margot Robert Adamson (Cobden-Sanderson; 5s.); and the four last volumes completing the delightful Widecombe edition of Eden Phillpotts's Dartmoor novels—"THE WHIRLWIND," "CHILDREN OF MEN," "FUN OF THE FAIR," and "BROTHER MAN." With frontispieces (Macmillan; 10s. 6d. each). This novelist's work, by the way, was warmly praised by Crosland, who says: "Mr. Phillpotts has taken life in its simpler, kindlier, and cleaner aspects." Touching Mr. Yeats's new volume, it may be recalled that one of Crosland's poems—"Red Rose"—was once ascribed to Mr. Yeats by mystified critics when it was published anonymously. On the other hand, probably no one would have suspected Mr. Yeats if the author's name had been omitted from the title page of "The Wild Irishman." C. E. B.



THE GERMAN MASTERPIECE FOR WHICH GERMANY HAS BEEN BIDDING AGAINST AN AMERICAN OFFER OF A MILLION DOLLARS: "THE FEAST OF ROSE GARLANDS" (NOW IN A CZECH MONASTERY). THE MOST FAMOUS WORK OF ALBRECHT DÜRER, WHOSE QUATERCENTENARY HAS JUST BEEN CELEBRATED.

While celebrating the fourth centenary of the death of her greatest painter, Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528), Germany has been agitated over the fate of his most famous picture (here reproduced), variously entitled "The Adoration of the Virgin," "The Feast of Rose Garlands," or "The Festival of the Rosary." It belongs to the Monastery of the White Canons at Strahov, near Prague. Report said that 25,000,000 crowns (£152,430) had been offered for it on behalf of the German National Museum at Berlin, while an American syndicate had offered 1,000,000 dollars (£200,000), a sum more than the monastery is worth. Other offers came from London and Paris, but at the time of writing nothing has been settled. The picture was to have been shown in the Dürer Quatercentenary Exhibition at Nuremberg, but this project was abandoned. Dürer painted it in Venice in 1506. It shows the Pope and the Emperor kneeling before the Virgin and Child, who bear rose garlands. One figure in the picture has been identified with the subject of Dürer's "Portrait of a Young Man" at Hampton Court.—[By Courtesy of the Wilt Library.]

legend "2s.," and on the fly-leaf the legend "4d." Which of these sums I disbursed I cannot recall, but either should rouse envy in Dr. Rosenbach.

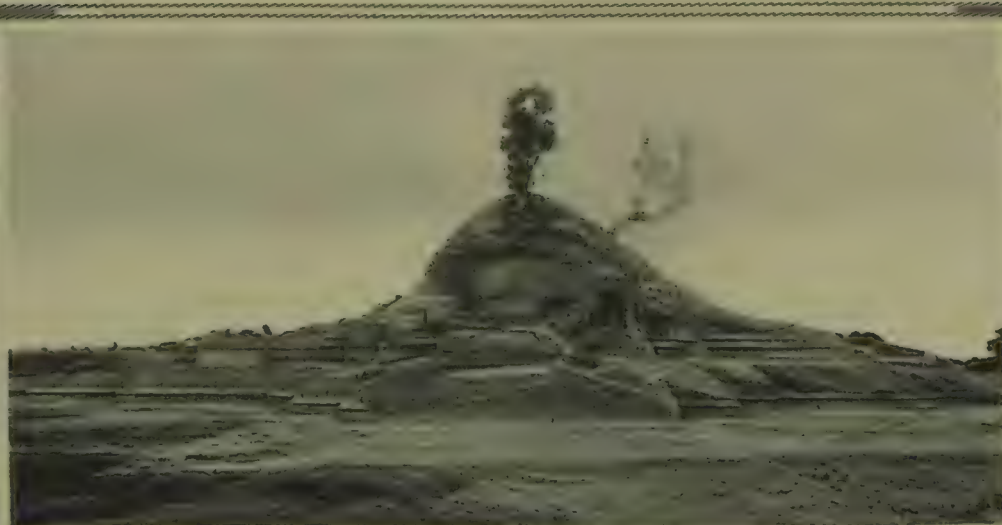
Though poor Letitia Landon was not unacquainted with drugs, she was in no sense an "addict." She does not figure, therefore, in an interesting work on various poets and other writers who have yielded to some form of "dope"—namely, "GENIUS AND DISASTER." Studies in Drugs and Genius. By Jeannette Marks (John Hamilton; 7s. 6d.). The scope of this book may be indicated in the author's own words: "The narcotist . . . rapidly becomes asthenic, will-less, and, in the ethical sense, nerveless. The asthenic range or gamut of experience we see in such literary genius as that of De Quincèy, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Edgar Allan Poe, Gabriel Rossetti, James Thomson, Mrs. Browning, Swinburne, and Francis Thompson, and in many lesser personalities." It is a somewhat depressing subject, but one that ought to be faced, and in discussing it frankly and sanely, "neither as a Puritanical moralist nor as a sentimentalist," Dr. Jeannette Marks has made a useful contribution both to literary criticism and the psychology of artistic aberration.

Genius, it may be, is peculiarly liable to disaster. Bunyan himself, we read, went through fierce struggles in his youth, though his temptations were rather spiritual than sensual.

THE STORIED PAST OF INDIA: IV. A "UNIQUE MONUMENT" DISCOVERED.

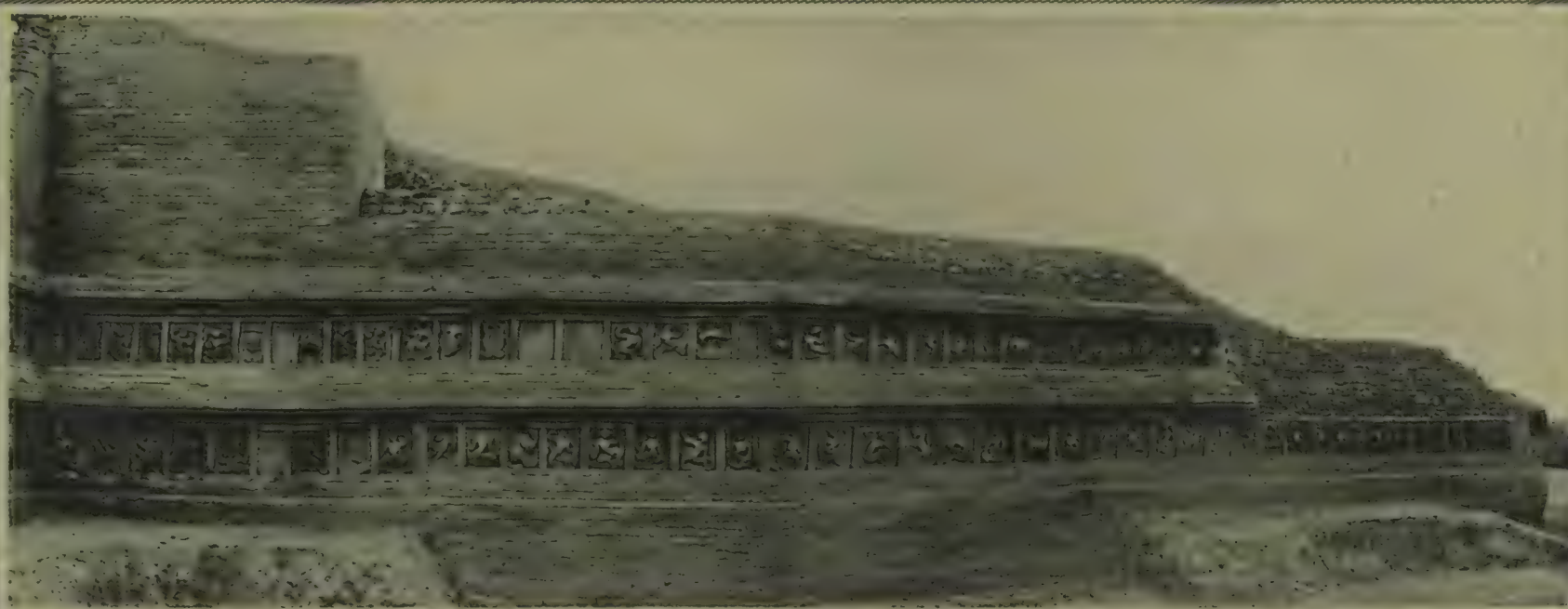
PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTION BY SIR JOHN MARSHALL, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN INDIA.

CONTINUING (from our issue of April 7) his series of articles on recent archaeological discoveries in India of the historic period, Sir John Marshall writes: "In eastern India, new light has been thrown on a later stage of Buddhism by the excavation of two imposing monuments of the mediæval period—one at Paharpur, in the Rajshahi District of Bengal; the other at Nalanda in Bihar, the original home of Buddhism. Brahmanical influence, which seems to have been strongest during the eighth and ninth centuries in eastern India, is well illustrated by a remarkable series of sculptures, (Continued in Box 2.)



THE OLDEST TEMPLE IN BENGAL: THE COLOSSAL TEMPLE AT PAHARPUR IN PROCESS OF EXCAVATION—SHOWING THE BASEMENT ON WHICH WERE FOUND STONE IMAGES IN HIGH RELIEF, AND THE UPPER TERRACES ADORNED WITH TERRA-COTTA PLAQUES.

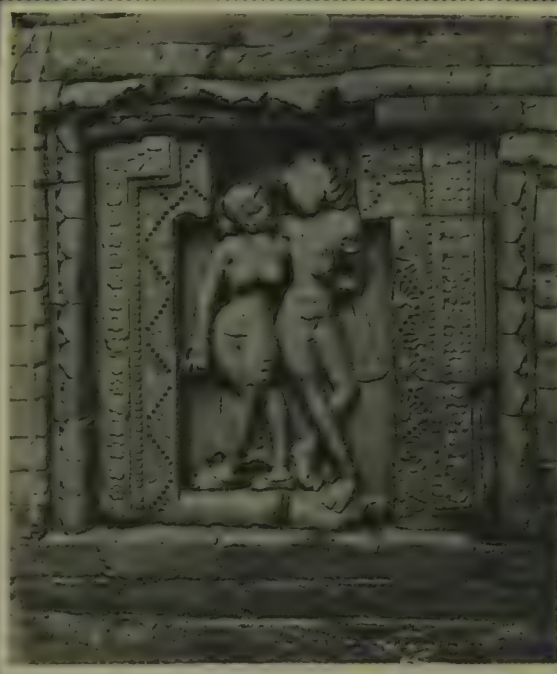
partly Brahmanical, and partly Buddhist, which have recently been brought to light at Paharpur, in Bengal, by Messrs. R. D. Banerji and K. N. Dikshit. The temple to which these sculptures appertain stands in the middle of a spacious quadrangle, and is of colossal dimensions, measuring 361 feet from north to south, and 318 feet from east to west. Its ground plan, as now revealed, is a many-sided polygon with projecting angles at the corners. The basement of the temple rises in terraces, of which only the first, with its circumambulatory passage flanked by high walls, has been cleared, (Continued below.)



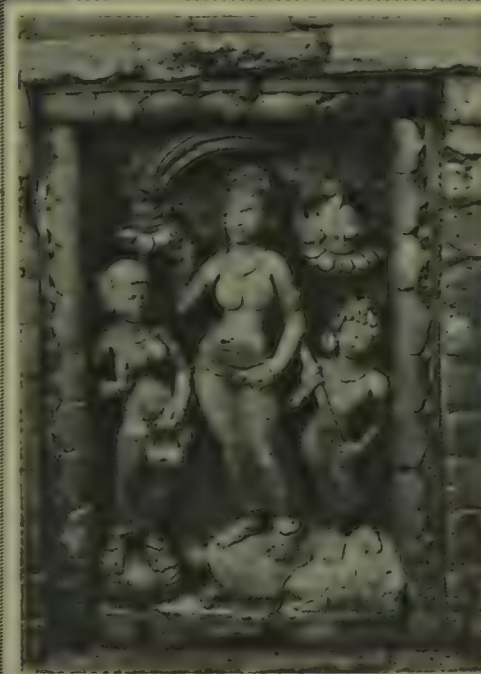
"THE HIGH ARTISTIC LEVEL OF THE TERRA-COTTA PLAQUES . . . LEAVES NO DOUBT AS TO THEIR AGE, WHICH CANNOT BE FAR REMOVED FROM THE BEST PERIOD OF GUPTA ART": SOME OF THE PLAQUES ON THE FIRST TERRACE OF THE TEMPLE AT PAHARPUR, RESEMBLING IN STYLE THE TERRA-COTTA RELIEFS ON CERTAIN BRICK TEMPLES OF THE EARLY MEDIÆVAL PERIOD IN THE UNITED PROVINCES—A DISCOVERY FURNISHING VALUABLE DATA FOR THE HISTORY OF BENGALI ART.



KRISHNA SLAYING DHENUKASURA: ONE OF THE REMARKABLE STONE RELIEFS ON THE PLINTH OF THE TEMPLE AT PAHARPUR.



RADHA AND KRISHNA: ANOTHER EXAMPLE FROM THE LONG SERIES OF STONE SCULPTURES IN HIGH RELIEF ROUND THE PLINTH OF THE PAHARPUR TEMPLE.



THE GODDESS YAMUNA (THE RIVER JUMNA) TYPIFIED BY THE TORTOISE ON WHICH SHE IS STANDING, WITH HER ATTENDANTS.

Continued.]

together with part of the upper corridor and pillared halls on the north and south. The walls of the temple are built of well-burnt brick laid in clay, the plainness of the surface being relieved by projecting cornices of ornamental bricks and bands of terra-cotta plaques set in recessed panels. It is these plaques, running in a single row all round the basement of the temple and in double rows round the circumambulatory passage, that constitute the most striking feature of the monument. The majority of them, fortunately, are still *in situ*, but more than a thousand loose ones have already been recovered from the debris. The objects

depicted on them include a variety of human and divine figures, as well as many grotesque and mythical creatures and designs from the vegetable and animal kingdoms. In contrast with these terra-cotta plaques, the lower part of the basement is embellished with a number of stone images in *alto relievo* which are almost wholly Brahmanical, including figures of Siva, Ganesa, Agni, Yama, etc. Among other finds are two fragmentary tablets inscribed with the Buddhist creed, a sealing of the monks from the 'Monastery of Dharmapala' (a king of the Pala dynasty of Bengal), and a standing metal image of the Buddha.

(Continued on page 718.)

THE GREAT LESSON OF IMPERIAL GERMANY.

By **SIGNOR GUGLIELMO FERRERO,**

the distinguished Italian Philosophical Historian; Author of "The Greatness and Decline of Rome," "Ruins of the Ancient Civilisations," etc.

We continue here our monthly series of articles by Signor Ferrero, dealing with world politics as that famous modern historian sees them and interprets them. The views set forth in the series are personal and not necessarily editorial.

BARON BEYENS, the diplomatist whom Fate had decided should be representing Belgium in Germany at the outbreak of the World War, has just published his interesting memoirs of Berlin in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. His diplomatic mission lasted two years, from 1912 to 1914. Consequently, he saw and has described the agony of Imperial Germany: the strangest of all agonies, and the one on which we can reflect enough, because it was presented to the dazzled eyes of the world under the guise of the most dizzy triumph.

Who among us who knew it can ever forget the Germany of 1913 and 1914? Military supremacy, political supremacy, industrial supremacy, intellectual supremacy; not a single flower seemed to be wanting in her crown. Though England might still be stronger at sea, Germany had become, in less than twenty years, the second Naval Power in the world. Her population multiplied with her wealth: the solidity of her Government seemed to defy all trials. During my journey in the United States of America in 1909 I was even able to realise that the German Empire was of all European States the one most admired by American democracy, by the *élite* as well as by the masses. And yet that régime, which seemed immortal, was in its death agony. What was the hidden weakness of the giant? That is the problem of problems which has been put to Europe during the last ten years.

"And a shade of disdain passed over the face of that irresponsible chief of a Government, which had nothing Parliamentary about it, for the Deputies. . . ." It is thus that Baron Beyens describes to us Herr Bethmann Hollweg, the Chancellor of the Empire, as he found him on his first official visit. It was about the Reichstag, its weaknesses, the way in which it embarrassed the Government, the Parliamentary difficulties which troubled the other States, and especially England, that the chief collaborator of William II. showed his silent contempt for Parliaments and Parliamentarism to the Belgian Minister. Those who have known the great personages of Imperial Germany will easily perceive the thought hidden under that haughty and hardly enigmatical silence. "We also, alas! have a Parliament," Bismarck's successor wanted to say; "but at least we are not, like France and England and so many other countries, a Parliamentary State!"

From his point of view, and according to the ideas then almost universally current, the Imperial Chancellor was right. The sentiment of disdain which he so serenely expressed was at that time universal in the superior and intellectual classes throughout Europe, with the exception, perhaps, of England. Germany was admired by the whole world, because she appeared to have solved a problem which the Conservative and Democratic parties alike considered insoluble, each from their own point of view: that was to give the country universal suffrage, representative institutions, every possible liberty of the Press, thought, meetings, and associations, without diminishing the acknowledged power of the Monarchy or the privileges guaranteed to the nobility by the ancient régime. The German Emperor and the King of Prussia was as powerful as the Tsar of Russia,

but he was not a despot; he kept the essential powers of absolute sovereignty, the command of the army, the direction of foreign policy, the exclusive right of appointing and dismissing Ministers, without keeping his people in a state of slavery.

Who had solved that unsolvable problem of which the legitimate monarchy of Louis XVII. and Charles X. had been the victims in France? Bismarck, in making the King of Prussia take the initiative and the responsibility for the wars of 1866 and 1870. Although the German Empire founded in 1871 had a Reichstag elected by universal

flood broke vainly against that dyke, the democratic party and the Roman Catholic party bowed before the power of the King-Emperor, and Germany's Parliament contented itself with the modest and subordinate rôle of controller and legislator.

There yet remained one great European country where the executive power and the supreme direction of the State remained independent of the will of the people, expressed by the representative assemblies of the particular States and of the Empire. The system seemed so solid that one would have risked being considered insane if one had

believed in even a possibility of an imminent catastrophe. Comparison with the Parliamentary régimes by which it was surrounded raised it every day in general esteem, as Herr Bethmann Hollweg had assured Baron Beyens.

The system had, however, one weakness, which in the end annulled all its merits; it allowed to a small number of people the hereditary privilege of enormous and indisputable power, exempt from control. Despite the services which that privileged class rendered, its power was

repugnant to the conscience of the German people, just as all privileged power seems, since the eighteenth century, to be contrary to the sentiments of justice and reason of all the peoples of Europe and America.

Some foreigners who were travelling in Germany before 1914 were struck by a contradiction, which Baron Beyens also analyses in his Memoirs. Being admirers of Germany, they arrived there expecting to find a people happy in their strength, their riches, their glory, their prestige, and their government, which was envied by all the world. They found a discontented, irritable people who complained that they were undervalued, encircled, and threatened, who continually accused their Government of feebleness and incapacity, and who murmured against the Emperor, as a caricature and degenerate successor of a glorious ancestor.

But this severity, which seemed inexplicable to strangers, was only an indirect manifestation of the popular repugnance to privileged and hereditary power. The people obeyed without making any resistance and without too much ill-temper. But as they considered the privileges of the small directing oligarchy which surrounded the Emperor and King of Prussia as excessive and unjust, they demanded of that oligarchy that it should be infallible. Privileges must be justified by incomparable services. It was the duty of every Chancellor to be at least a second Bismarck; the Emperor must be the equal of the founder of the Empire; no excuses were permitted nor extenuating circumstances allowed for if there were errors or disasters. In fact, the German people were thus exacting because their government still rested on privileges which increasingly wounded the equalising conscience of the people. It was that growing discontent of a people who were envied by all the rest of the world, for the happiness which they seemed to possess in overflowing measure, which drove the German Government into the adventure

of the war. In the end they convinced themselves that, to calm the rising discontent at home, they must demonstrate that the successors of Bismarck were not as degenerate as people imagined, and that they too were capable of making the world tremble!

Fire and sword were then let loose on Europe, ten millions of men perished, Western civilisation was shaken to its base, in order that Germany and Austria might enjoy the blessings of Parliamentarism? So that members of

[Continued on page 710.]



THE WORLD'S LARGEST SUBMARINE AND THE FIRST TO BE ALSO A MINE-LAYER: THE "V4," A RECENT ADDITION TO THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The "V4," recently commissioned by the United States Naval authorities, is the first mine-laying submarine and also the largest in the world. She will carry a crew of seventy-nine, and will join the Pacific Fleet in May.

suffrage, the dynasty of the Hohenzollerns increased in power after the war of 1870 by the prestige of its victories. Supported by a formidable army, bound by a Treaty of Alliance to the Courts of Vienna and Rome, admired as a model at St. Petersburg and in all minor Courts, it had become the central column of a European system of influences and interests which sustained throughout Europe what still remained of the ancient régime, and on which the whole political and economic life of new Germany rested.

It was the formidable barrage of that system of influences and interests which stopped, from 1870 to 1914, not only in



NEW ZEALAND ACTION IN TROUBLED SAMOA: SCENES AT APIA DURING THE REMOVAL TO VAIMEA GAOL OF 400 MAU PRISONERS—LORRY-LOADS LEAVING UNDER ARMED GUARD.

The long-standing trouble in Samoa (mandated to New Zealand) was due to the Mau, or League of Samoans, which (according to the Royal Commission of Inquiry) sought to frustrate the Administration and establish self-government. It set up its own police force. Last December three of its leaders were banished. On February 23 the cruisers "Diomedé" and "Dunedin" arrived from New Zealand, and landed an armed force. Some 400 members of the Mau police were arrested, tried, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The sentences were afterwards suspended, as they had been "mis-led by non-natives." Loyal Samoans, dissatisfied with the failure to arrest a native leader, threatened action, and there were rumours of native civil war, as in 1887-8, between him and a rival chief. The New Zealand Premier, however, stated that alarmist reports had been exaggerated. Major-General Sir George Richardson, Administrator of Samoa since 1923, completed his term of office on March 16, and has been appointed to represent New Zealand at Geneva. He left Apia on April 7, and has been succeeded by Colonel Stephen Allen. The New Zealand Government, wishing to avoid the use of force, decided to defer further action until Colonel Allen had taken charge.

Germany but throughout Europe, the democratic movement which had been initiated by the revolution of 1848; and the principal constructor of that barrage became the great man, the prophet, and the guide of all those whom the events of 1848 had terrified. It was thought that by saving all that could still be saved of the old régime in Europe he had also saved order and civilisation there! With what envious eyes did all Europe regard Germany during more than forty years, while the ever-increasing Socialist

April's Magic Change in the Alps: The "Snows" of Blossoming Spring.



SPRING BLOSSOMS
THAT RESEMBLE
THE SNOWS
OF WINTER:
FLOWERING
TREES IN FULL
BLOOM BESIDE
THE BEAUTIFUL
LAKE OF
LUCERNE, OR
LAKE OF THE
FOUR CANTONS;
WITH A VIEW
OF MOUNT
PILATUS—THE
LEGENDARY
HAUNT OF
PONTIUS PILATE'S
UNEASY SPIRIT
ACROSS THE
WATER.



IF WINTER
SPORT COMES,
CAN SPRING BE
FAR BEHIND?

THE SNOWS
MELTING ON THE
WETTERHORN,
NEAR
GRINDELWALD,
IN THE WARMTH
OF THE APRIL
SUNSHINE:
WHILE MOTHER
NATURE, HAVING
TAKEN UP HER
WHITE "CARPET,"
DECKS THE
GREEN FIELDS
AND TREES
WITH MYRIAD
FLOWERS



Spring makes a magic change in the Alps, where the snows of winter rapidly give place to a profusion of April bloom. The white-flowering trees, as our photographs show, wear almost a wintry aspect, so thickly are they laden with blossom. Mt. Pilatus, seen in the upper picture, is associated with a curious tradition. "According to a startling old legend," writes Mr. James F. Muirhead, in "A Wayfarer in Switzerland," "a small dark tarn on this mountain became the final resting-place

of Pontius Pilate, who had killed himself from remorse in Rome, but whose body was rejected by the Tiber, the Rhone, and the Lake of Geneva. His evil spirit haunted the mountain, and was a real terror to the inhabitants of the district down to the close of the sixteenth century, when the parish priest of Lucerne, before a crowd of witnesses, defied the spectre by throwing stones into the tarn, and came off scatheless."

The Triumph of Spring in the Alps: April in the Uplands of Switzerland.



SPRING-TIME BY THE LAKE OF GENEVA: TREES IN BLOSSOM NEAR THE OLD CHÂTEAU OF CHÂTELARD AT CLARENS, NEAR MONTREUX, WITH A GLORIOUS VIEW OF THE SAVOY MOUNTAINS ACROSS THE LAKE.



"NOWHERE WILL YOU FIND IN EUROPE SUCH A SUDDEN BURST OF SPRING UPON THE SCURRYING HEELS OF WINTER"; ONE OF THE FAMOUS FIELDS OF NARCISSUS ABOVE MONTREUX.



"WHEREVER THE SNOW HAS RETIRED THERE FOLLOWS UP THE VICTORIOUS, TRIUMPHANT ARMY OF FLOWERS": NARCISSUS FIELDS NEAR MONTREUX, WITH A DISTANT VIEW OF THE DENT DU MIDI.



SPRING BLOSSOMS NEAR THE SHORES OF LAKE MAGGIORE: AN APRIL DAY AT RONCO, NEAR ASCONA, AND NOT FAR FROM THE HISTORIC TOWN OF LOCARNO.

"The glory of the Swiss spring [we read in "Switzerland," by Clarence Rook] is seen in the uplands, when the so-called snow-line is approached. . . . From the shores of Lake Leman the Alps, those mountain meadows so white in winter, so green in summer, so resplendent with flowers in spring, are easily accessible. . . . Upon every Alp the miracle is repeated, spring by spring. The snow is melting, and every gully is aswirl with the torrent; down the mountain paths comes the trickle of many waters. But already wherever the snow has retired there follows up the victorious, triumphant army of flowers, shouting in the full chorus of colour. Nowhere will you find in Europe such a sudden burst of spring upon the scurrying heels of winter as in the uplands of Switzerland. There is no interval between the seasons, no hesitation of the opening petals. For the victory of spring, as all victories, is the outcome of preparation. . . . Warmly tucked beneath their coverlet of snow (the

buds) have made themselves ready, and the same day's sun that lifts the last gossamer sheet of snow covers the Alps with the flowers that blare the triumph of spring."

The Coming Season:

A Forecast of 1928.

WHAT is the special glamour of the London Season? We are constantly told that Americans entertain more lavishly than the people of this country; that Spaniards are more stately; French wittier; and Romans more distinguished; and yet the London Season holds the proudest place in the social pageantry of the Western world, and the "poor little rich girls" of the United States regard a presentation at the Court of St. James's and a voucher for the Royal Enclosure at Ascot as the crown of their social ambitions, whilst the most distinguished Spaniards are exceedingly fond of mingling in British sporting circles, and make a practice of visiting London during the summer months.

The special character of the season is provided by its mixture of stately royal functions, important balls and receptions, with outdoor sporting fixtures and informal gatherings, combined with the opportunities of enjoying first-class music in an atmosphere of social brilliance at Covent Garden.

This year, the prospects of a successful and crowded period of social activity throughout May, June, and July are notably good; and the fact that their Majesties have announced that five Courts will be held at Buckingham Palace instead of the usual four, indicates that the King and Queen are anxious that as many débutantes as possible may receive the desired summons to attend at Buckingham Palace. The Courts take place on May 8, 9, and 23, and June 12 and 13.

Last year, the Duke and Duchess of York were absent during the greater part of the season, but this year they will be in residence in London, and the presence of our gracious and popular royal Duchess will add *éclat* to many important functions. The Prince of Wales is also to be in London, and our newest royal Duke, the Duke of Gloucester, is another of the younger royalties who honour various important hostesses with their presence at balls and dinners; while Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles will return from Egypt in time for the opening of the social round at home. The announcement that Lady Louis Mountbatten will be in residence at Brook House also suggests that this attractive young relative of our Royal Family will give some important entertainments at her beautiful residence in Park Lane.

The season is always said to open officially with the Private View of the Royal Academy, a function which is attended by all the most distinguished people; but, as this year the Private View at Burlington House takes place on May 4, and the opening of the Opera Season at Covent Garden is fixed for the previous Monday, April 30, one may call the latter the first London function of importance this year. Their Majesties the King and Queen are again subscribers to the Opera, and the Royal Box will frequently contain members of their family.

With the beginning of May, the dance season is launched, and balls take place nightly until the end of July, some in the luxury hotels, and others in private houses. The Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Stanley of Alderley, Viscountess Cowdray, the Countess of Iveagh, Lady Suffield, Lady Rothschild, and the Countess of Normanton, are just a few of the important dance hostesses of this year. Charity balls, too, hold a place in the social scheme. The Caledonian Ball on June 11, at the Hotel Cecil, is the leading "in-aid-of" dance, and the set reels, danced by members of the great Scottish families, the men in kilts and the ladies wearing tartan sashes, are always picturesque.

In addition to the State entertaining and the Courts, the King and Queen usually give at least one Garden Party at Buckingham Palace towards the end of the season, and those who are honoured by invitations much enjoy the informal character of these gatherings. Their Majesties attend many of the important functions, such as the Chelsea Flower Show, which takes place on May 23 to 25 at the Royal Hospital Gardens, and makes a special appeal to the Queen. They also visit the Royal Tournament at Olympia on May 24 or on one of the following days, and the Royal Air Force display at Hendon on June 30; while a large royal party invariably goes to Epsom for the Summer Meeting, with the Derby on June 6 and the Oaks on June 8.

The Prince of Wales is not particularly interested in flat racing, but he practically always goes to Epsom with his parents, and this year the royal party is likely to include the younger Princes, the Duchess of York, and Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles. The King's only daughter is extremely interested in

pleasure of seeing the royal colours first past the post on a good many occasions this season.

The King and Queen also usually honour some of the important hostesses, such as the Countess of Ellesmere, the Marchioness of Londonderry, and the Duchess of Devonshire, with their presence at dinner.

Ascot Week—June 19 to 22—is considered to be the apex of the Season. The King and Queen attend the meeting from Windsor, and their State drive up the course is one of the most picturesque sights imaginable. The royal carriages with their uniformed postillions drive up the Straight Mile at a spanking pace, and are received with cheers from the well-dressed and distinguished racing enthusiasts in the stands and boxes and in the Royal Enclosure, and from the democratic crowd assembled on the Heath on the other side of the course. Ascot is a unique meeting because it provides lovers of racing with four days of the finest sport imaginable, and draws the best horses in training to compete for its rich prizes, while it is also a social gathering second to none and a superb fashion display. If the weather is kind in Ascot Week, the scene in the Paddock deserves every panegyric that has been lavished on it, because it "features" the aristocracy of this country in gala attire, gazing at the most superb specimens of horseflesh from both France and England in a setting of considerable beauty, for the groups of large trees in the Paddock and the flowers used in the decoration of the surroundings make a splendid *décor* for the pageant.

Richmond Royal Horse Show takes place on June 14 to 16, and the King generally visits it—sometimes taking it on his way down to Windsor by car on the Saturday before Ascot. Many house parties are held in the neighbourhood of Ascot for the meeting; and the Aldershot Command Searchlight Tattoo is another attraction of the week, taking place nightly from June 19 to 23, and as a rule honoured by a royal visit.

The International Horse Show at Olympia begins in Ascot Week, as it lasts from June 21 to 30; and the Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon from June 25 to July 7 form another feature of these busy weeks. The Queen is particularly fond of watching the game, and observes every stroke from the Royal Box when she visits Wimbledon. The polo matches at Ranelagh, Roehampton, and Hurlingham are other popular fixtures, and many well-known people attend them; while the Children's Day at Ranelagh, and the pony shows and gymkhanas, make a pleasant variation of the ordinary social round. Lord's begins to be the centre of attraction in July, with the Oxford and Cambridge cricket match on July 9 to 11, followed by that carnival of youth, the Eton and Harrow match, on July 13, 14; and Henley is a charming gathering on July 4 to 7, if the weather proves fine.

The Eclipse Meeting at Sandown on July 20 and 21 is one of the last London fixtures, and is followed by Goodwood from July 31 to Aug. 3. The King usually attends this delightful meeting without her Majesty, and has for many years past been the guest of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon at Goodwood House. The Duke died in January, and was succeeded by his son, the former Earl of March. After Goodwood comes Cowes, a gathering which makes special appeal to our sailor King, who is joined by his Queen for the Regatta on Aug. 6 to 11, and society then scatters for the summer.

In considering the London Season as it is to-day, the influx of American hostesses must not be forgotten, nor the "new style" cabaret, surprise, and fancy-dress parties originally introduced by Transatlantic visitors, but now an accepted feature of the season. Of late, London has also enjoyed a revival of private musical parties, and several of the members of the Corps Diplomatique, notably Baron Franckenstein, the Austrian Minister, constantly give concerts at which the finest artists are heard. There is also a good deal of entertaining by young people for young people, as well as the formal parties given by the parents of girls for their daughters, and the festivities held for the delectation of what is sometimes called the "adult" section of society, to distinguish it from the "younger set" of unmarried girls and their bachelor friends.

THE SEASON: A Diary of Important Fixtures.

* * *

- April 23—25.—Epsom Spring Meeting. City and Suburban, April 25.
 „ 30.—Opening of the Season of Grand Opera at Covent Garden.
 May 1—4.—Newmarket Spring Meeting. May 2, Two Thousand Guineas. May 4, One Thousand Guineas.
 „ 4.—Private View of the Royal Academy.
 „ 7.—Opening of the Royal Academy.
 „ 7.—Open Golf Championship at Royal St. George's.
 „ 8.—First Court.
 „ 9.—Second Court.
 „ 12.—Kempton Jubilee Handicap.
 „ 15—17.—Newmarket Second Spring Meeting.
 „ 19.—England v. Scotland Golf at Prestwick.
 „ 21—26.—Buenos Aires Polo Cup at Ranelagh.
 „ 23—25.—Chelsea Flower Show.
 „ 23.—Third Court.
 „ 24.—June 9.—Royal Tournament at Olympia.
 „ 26.—June 2.—Roehampton Open Challenge Polo Cup.
 „ 26.—Whitney Cup Final (Polo) at Hurlingham.
 „ 28.—Hurlingham v. The Army, Polo, Hurlingham.
 „ 28.—"Public Schools" Polo Cup, Roehampton.
 June 4.—"Fourth of June" at Eton.
 „ 4—9.—Roehampton Polo Challenge Cup.
 „ 5—8.—Epsom Summer Meeting. June 6, the Derby. June 8, the Oaks.
 „ 6—9.—May Races at Cambridge.
 „ 11—15.—Scottish Ladies' Golf Championship at St. Andrews.
 „ 11.—Caledonian Ball, at Hotel Cecil.
 „ 11—16.—Junior Polo Championship, Roehampton.
 „ 11.—Horse and Polo Pony Show at Ranelagh.
 „ 12.—Fourth Court.
 „ 13.—Fifth Court.
 „ 14—16.—Richmond Royal Horse Show.
 „ 15—16.—Wightman Cup. Great Britain v. U.S.A. Ladies Lawn Tennis. Wimbledon.
 „ 16, etc.—England v. The Rest, Cricket at Lord's.
 „ 19—22.—Ascot Meeting.
 „ 19—23.—Aldershot Command Searchlight Tattoo.
 „ 21—30.—Olympia Horse Show.
 „ 23—30.—Junior Challenge Polo Cup at Roehampton.
 „ 25, etc.—Lawn-Tennis Championships, Wimbledon.
 „ 30.—Champion Polo Cup Final at Ranelagh.
 „ 30.—R.A.F. Pageant at Hendon.
 July 1.—Grand Prix de Paris, Longchamp.
 „ 2—7.—Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament at Hurlingham.
 „ 2—7.—County Polo Week at Ranelagh.
 „ 3—6.—First July Meeting at Newmarket.
 „ 4—7.—Henley Regatta.
 „ 9—11.—Oxford v. Cambridge Cricket Match, at Lord's.
 „ 13—14.—Eton and Harrow Cricket Match, at Lord's.
 „ 17—19.—Second July Meeting at Newmarket.
 „ 20—21.—Eclipse Meeting at Sandown.
 „ 31—Aug. 3.—Goodwood.
 Aug. 6—11.—Cowes Regatta.

the sport, and visits the Paddock between each race and examines the runners with a keen and expert eye; while the King, although he is not so enthusiastic a racing man as his late father, King Edward, enjoys Epsom, Newmarket, and Goodwood. This year his Majesty has some good horses in training, and it is confidently expected that race-goers will have the



The World of the Theatre.

By J. T. GREIN.



THE COMING SEASON.—THE MOSCOW ART THEATRE.

THE season of 1928 will bring to our stage much foreign talent—about which more anon—and many other interesting novelties are in store for London playgoers. First of all, "The Showboat" is coming, though not yet in the actual form of a travelling theatre—as described in this very page a little while ago—but in the shape of a musical comedy which for a long time was the "rage" in America. It will be produced at Drury Lane early in May, with Edith Day and that very clever young actor, Cedric Hardwicke, of "The Farmer's Wife" and "Yellow Sands" fame. Some of the music, heard privately, warrants the prophecy that "The Showboat" will even top the success of "The Desert Song"—which is no small order.

Again, in May (and I am the first to announce it), thanks to the enterprise of the directors of the Arts Theatre, the great Yvette Guilbert, after years of absence, will return to our midst. She has just carried Berlin by storm, and one of the leading critics in that city writes of her: "Yvette Guilbert has achieved the unique feat of becoming, in ripper age, a dual personality. In her work, as brilliant as ever, we found the Yvette of the Montmartre songs revived, as well as Yvette the incomparable interpreter of folk-lore and sacred songs. She is a priestess of the lighter Muse and of the altar." Not a bad characterisation in a handful of words.

To C. B. Cochran, that impresario of wide vision and boundless energy, we shall be indebted for a short season of Guitry plays, with Sacha himself and his incomparable partner in the leading parts. It is hoped that some of his old successes will be repeated, notably "La Prise de Bergen op Zoom" and "Mon Père avait Raison," if a possible successor to Guitry père can be found. Although Mr. Cochran is in control of several theatres, he has, owing to good business all along the line, not yet been able to find a "fixed abode" for the Guitrys, but the date of the visit is approximately settled for the beginning of June.

Another French invasion which will be hailed by our playgoers will be a series of short operettes by a first-class company at a well-known little theatre not a thousand miles from Leicester Square. The idea is to revive the old vaudeville *spectacle coupé*, and to give some famous one-act operettes, from Adam ("Le Postillon de Longjumeau") and tabloided Offenbach, to the moderns like Claude Terrasse, who have specialised in a *genre* totally neglected in our country. What a treat it would be if, after the pristine manner of the old *variétés*, we could have the auditorium lined with little tables for refreshments (and a smoke) during the entertainment! If once this system were re-adopted in our free-and-easy days, it would soon become a vogue again: older playgoers remember with joy the jolly evenings in Paris and Brussels when the *spectacle coupé* at moderate prices turned the theatre into pleasant family gatherings.

"On the cards," but still in incipient negotiation, is a "Gastspiel" of Germany's greatest actor of to-day, Alexander Moissi—incomparable in Shakespearean dramas. Wherever he has gone, and England is practically the only country where he is unknown, he has been acclaimed as the leading tragedian of our times—a great personality as well as a master of diction. His advent depends merely on "time and place," for the question of nationality need no longer be considered. There is as warm a welcome awaiting a German artist of renown as for any other foreigner aspiring to obtain the London hall-mark, now the proudest artistic distinction in the world.

There are many other events of lesser importance on the horizon—American importations, comic operas now

tried out in the provinces, and so on—but the renewed attempt of Mr. Bertie Meyer to find a footing for a Grand Guignol in London deserves special mention. In the face of the enormous competition of crook, shock, and mystery plays, it will be no light task to find the necessary Pelions of terror to pile on the Ossas of imagination—particularly since we understand that the repertory will be selected from original English plays in preference to importations from Paris, where the Théâtre de la Terreur, invented by André de Lorde, has created a school with many followers.

While wishing good luck to Mr. Bertie Meyer, and praying him to temper terror with a certain considera-

a play adapted from Dostoevsky's famous novel by an unnamed playwright, was in many ways most interesting. For, if not many Londoners have seen the performance, the Intelligentsia among our playgoers are not unfamiliar with their work through the momentous book on the artistically revolutionary activities of the Art Theatre, from which our own producers have learned a great deal. Our visitors frankly admit that they are not the complete entity that flourished in Moscow. After the Russian Revolution the players went abroad, and ere long a schism occurred. Some dispersed; others, under the direction of Mme. Germanova, continued their wanderings, which have at length brought them to London. They represent, as it were, half of the original company, and it is difficult to say whether it is the better one. I remember having witnessed a performance of Gorki's "Lower Depths" by the original *ensemble*, and, although I could only follow the action by the German translation, I was so deeply impressed that I still behold it in my mind's eye.

The Karamazoff tragedy is also—morally speaking—one of the lower depths. The atmosphere is fraught with drink, lust, debauchery, greed, depravity. Only two of the whole miserable crew deserve sympathy—the young priest Aljoscha, the brother who tried to preserve his idealism in his vocation of an aspirant priest; and the elder brother, Dimitri, who, accused of the murder of his father, was convicted

on the evidence of a letter which, in drunkenness, he had written to his mistress and which she disclosed to the tribunal because she preferred Ivan, the third son. Through a mire of despond we reach the trial-scene—the most dramatic of the whole play, the only one we could follow at the hands of a strangely diffuse synopsis. Some of us who had read the book were further assisted by recollections of the drift of the story, but even in our ignorance of the language we realised that the play is but a skeleton of it.

The producer achieved telling scenic effects by the most scanty means and curtains for all scenery. With a few "sticks," a sofa, a table, an easy chair, a bed, a cupboard, Mme. Germanova creates the illusion of a "living-room" in various quarters; with a table, a platform, a few benches for witnesses, we see a complete trial-scene, so realistic, despite the paucity of "props" and paraphernalia, that it outvies the competent effort of scenic artists.

As to the acting, there are three or four players of uncommon merit in the cast: Messrs. Pavloff (Karamazoff père), Wiruboff (Dimitri), Aslanoff (Ivan), and Bogdanoff (Aljoscha). The powers of Dimitri and Ivan, especially in the judicial inquiry and the trial-scene, were literally torrential. They carried us away by the *cris du cœur* of their utterances. We understood, as it were, by intuition; whereas the restraint of Aljoscha touchingly revealed the inner combat of his adolescent, idealistic soul. The women were less convincing. Mme. Germanova is a strong emotional actress; at times, in the part of the miserable courtesan, she roused us to sympathy. But where she and the other women in the cast overstepped the line of credibility, rent the picture of the play, was when they wailed and shed tears. This was no longer human emotion. It was a menagerie let loose—such stridency, such yells, such crying one's eyes out at one moment, to burst out in guffaw without transition, I have never witnessed in a theatre beyond German barn-storming tents of the old school. These wild, animal cries plunged the sublimity of human sufferings (which they were meant to convey) into the churn of the ridiculous.

As far as acting is concerned, apart from intensity, which is a question of race and temperament, our artists have little to learn from our visitors. But in one respect the equipment of these Russians is a cogent object-lesson. Theirs is the acme of expressiveness by gesture.



AN EMINENT CONDUCTOR
ENGAGED ONCE MORE
FOR COVENT GARDEN:
HERR BRUNO WALTER.

A FAMOUS CONTRALTO TO SING
AT COVENT GARDEN: MME. MARIA
OLCZEWSKA.

TO APPEAR AT COVENT
GARDEN IN HIS GREAT-
EST PART: M. FEODOR
CHALIAPIN.



A FAMOUS GERMAN SOPRANO TO BE HEARD
AT COVENT GARDEN: MME. FRIDA LEIDER AS
BRUNNHILDE.

Mme. Frida Leider, who excels as Isolde, and in other Wagnerian rôles, will also take the name part in the revival (on April 30) of Gluck's "Armide," which has not been presented in London for many years. It was first produced in 1777. Mme. Olczewska is also to take a leading part in "Armide." M. Chaliapin is to appear in the revival of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff," the title part in which is his greatest rôle. He was first heard in it in London at Drury Lane in 1913. The piano score of the complete opera is to be published by the Oxford University Press.

tion for our nerves, I cannot resist, for my own part, forecasting that the "shock" plays, of which half a score are still rampant in London, will approach reaction. For already there is a distinct leaning towards good old-fashioned melodrama as a kind of counterblast; and there are signs that the public will turn towards straight plays of the theatre with a touch of romance. But you never can tell what will happen in our theatres, since none, except the musical-comedy houses, have a definite policy, and a successful Piper of Hamelin of any *genre* may unexpectedly create a following as by magic.

The Moscow Art Theatre Company, at the Garrick Theatre, was the first foreign arrival this season, and its opening performance, "The Brothers Karamazoff,"

THE COVENT GARDEN OPERA SEASON:

SINGERS OF OUTSTANDING INTEREST.



MISS MARGHERITA SHERIDAN (SOPRANO).

MR. ROY
HENDERSON
(BARITONE).MISS EVELYN ARDEN
(MEZZO-
SOPRANO).

MR. TOM BURKE (TENOR).

MISS MAY
BUSBY
(SOPRANO).

MME. LOTTE LEHMANN (SOPRANO).

MME. ROSETTE
'ANDAY
(CONTRALTO).MR. GREGORY
STROUD (TENOR).MR. HENRY
WENDON (TENOR).SIGNOR MARIANO
STABILE.M. LAURITZ
MELCHIOR (TENOR).

MR. JOSEPH HISLOP (TENOR).



MR. TREFOR JONES (TENOR).



MISS ENID CRUICKSHANK.

MISS EVA TURNER
(SOPRANO).MR. WALTER WIDDOP
(TENOR).

MME. GÖTA LJUNGBERG (SOPRANO).

The season of grand opera at Covent Garden, which will last ten weeks, is to open on April 30 with Wagner's "Rheingold." On the following evening will be given one of the most interesting "novelties" of the year, a revival of Gluck's "Armide" which he regarded as his greatest work. It is a very long time since London has heard it. The part of the knight, Rinaldo, will be taken by Mr. Walter Widdop, who has been called the foremost British Wagnerian tenor. He is a Yorkshireman, and was employed in a dye business until a few years ago, when his voice was "discovered" at a church concert. There are several other interesting British artists on the list. Miss Eva Turner was "discovered" by Mme. Albani, at a concert in Bristol, and, after training at the Royal Academy

of Music, became prima donna of the Carl Rosa Opera Company. Miss Sheridan hails from Dublin, and until she was eighteen she lived in a convent. It was her success in a singing competition there that led to the choice of her profession. Both she and Miss Turner have sung in the leading Italian opera houses. Miss Evelyn Arden, who is to appear in "The Valkyrie," can sing in five other languages besides English—namely, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian. Mr. Roy Henderson, who is to appear in "Rheingold" and "Die Meistersinger," was a student at the Royal Academy of Music three years ago. Mr. Henry Wendon first made his reputation at the Old Vic, as also did Mr. Kennedy McKenna, of Glasgow, who studied at the Royal College of Music and in Italy.

A PHASE OF LONDON LIFE THAT WAXES AS THE SEASONS PASS: THE OUTSIDE, THE THEATRE CROWD.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. E. TURNER. (COPYRIGHTED.)



THE FASHIONABLE AUDIENCE PROVIDES AN ENTERTAINMENT!—"PAVEMENT FIRST-NIGHTERS" PICKING OUT CELEBRITIES AS THEY LEAVE A THEATRE AFTER A NEW PRODUCTION.

Our artist has illustrated here a scene of a kind that has become very characteristic of modern night life in London. The emergence of a theatre audience, after the first performance of an important play, has, of course, always attracted a certain amount of popular interest among wayfarers in the street. During the last few years, however, the practice of assembling outside the theatre doors, in order to watch the people coming out, has become much more pronounced. It has, in fact, almost developed into an organized form of amusement on the part of a class who might be described as "pavement first-nighters." Their

ranks are swelled, no doubt, by many of the ordinary "first-nighters" from the pit and the gallery. These combined forces besiege the theatre doors after the play, and occasionally go inside the foyer. At one theatre recently a policeman was posted to refuse admittance to anyone without a ticket, and several young women in evening dress, whose escorts (with tickets) had not arrived, had to wait outside. Members of the audience coming out run the gauntlet of scrutiny along a lane of spectators, who eagerly scan the faces for celebrities. The watchers are mostly women, who are equally interested in dresses and opera-cloaks.



Sport of the Season: The Promise of 1928.



CRICKET IN 1928.—By F. B. WILSON.

THE cricket season of 1928 promises to be one of exceptional interest. It is true that neither the Australians nor the South Africans will be here, but this year's play will decide the team which goes out to Australia in the autumn, and will have some bearing on the side likely to represent England against Australia next summer.

The West Indies, who sent over a team in 1923, are coming over again this year. During their last tour they played 26 matches—winning 12, losing 7, and drawing 7, a very good record. From what one learns from those who went on the short trip to the West Indies with Major Lionel Tennyson's eleven this year, the West Indies have the makings of a really good side. They will depend to a great extent on the weather. Given a dry, hot summer, and hard wickets—and, by the law of averages, such a summer is due!—the West Indies eleven ought to make a ton of runs. G. Challenor, who averaged over 50 in first-class matches in 1923, will be here, but not as captain: he feels that position a burden in these days. R. K. Nunes will skipper the side. He is a good wicket-keeper, a left-hand bat who makes runs, and a particularly fine captain. The fast bowlers that Tennyson's side met were G. Francis—easily the best bowler of the last tour here—and G. Griffiths. L. Constantine was not playing, but he is the bowler who may do big things. He is reputed to have come on by leaps and bounds as a bowler, and to be now two yards faster in the air than Francis. Another bowler who should take a good many wickets is O. C. Scott. He is a leg-break bowler of the Len Braund type. He does not bowl a googlie, but he does keep a length and make the ball come quickly off the pitch. He also has a fast ball, well disguised, which is often a "yorker," and he is clever enough not to bowl it too often. S. Marten is a left-hand bat of whom a lot may be expected. The West Indies play three Test Matches—Lord's, June 23; Manchester, July 21; and Oval, Aug. 11.

The batting of the Australians in Australia this year makes rather blue reading for the England side that go out there at the end of this season. How to get them out on their own wickets is a problem indeed. Most people will shirk it, and try to solve the difficulty of getting them out in time in the three-day Test Matches in England next year. A tremendous lot depends on whether Larwood recovers entirely from the injury to his knee. He has more pace and devil off the pitch combined than any English bowler has had for quite a long time. Those who saw his bowling against Middlesex at Lord's will agree with this statement, as will also the Middlesex batsmen. He seems of the Test-Match temperament, like the great Lockwood. Lockwood had a "terrible bad knee" in dull matches, but he bowled in a Test Match like a lion with a cracker tied to his tail. Tate is a great bowler—one only hopes he does not make too many runs. F. Root may still skittle a side. It is always presumed that the Australians will soon master his tricks, but why is not quite clear: English players do not seem to find it simple, and goodness knows he bowls enough. One does not quite see where the left-hand slow bowler is at present: Rhodes, perhaps, after thirty years of Test Matches. V. W. C. Jupp looks like the permanent all-round player of England. M. S. Nichols, on his form of last season for Essex, must be well in the running for a place as a nearly quite fast bowler. He has a good action, is fastish in the air, comes quick off the pitch, and, above all, has a big heart. E. C. Clark, of Northampton, might be a great bowler after the order of F. R. Foster, but he has yet to prove it.

As for batting, the two most closely watched batsmen of the year will be D. R. Jardine, who headed the batting averages last year, and A. P. F. Chapman. Jardine is about as cool an English amateur batsman as one can remember since the Hon. F. S. Jackson. Chapman has given up that wicked nibble at the ball on the off-side that used to give the spectator palpitations, and with his superb fielding, is now the ideal three-day Test-Match player. Hammond, if he goes to Australia, will have had a gruelling time of it by the end of



TO BE IN CHARGE OF A POLO TEAM WHOSE PLAY WILL BE FOLLOWED WITH PARTICULAR INTEREST: COLONEL T. P. MELVILL.

As is told in the article on another page, polo in England is likely to be particularly interesting this year. There is a point of moment, also, in the news just received from New Delhi that, in reply to an invitation issued by the New South Wales Polo Association, the Indian Polo Association has arranged for a team of officers of the Army in India to go to Australia to compete at the Sydney Tournament in June. The team will be in the general charge of Colonel T. P. Melvill, who is the Deputy Military Secretary of the Army in India Headquarters.

any other Number One in the world. There are two other English batsmen who give the spectator a shock if they get out under 70—C. P. Mead and E. Hendren. Seventy is a good figure to take, as both averaged more than that in 1927, for over forty innings apiece.

Last year Lancashire and Notts fought out the Championship to the bitter end, and Lancashire just won by a fraction. Derbyshire were the improved side of the year, and immensely popular wherever they went. The Test Trial Match of this year between England and the Rest will be played at Lord's on June 16.

LAWN-TENNIS IN 1928.—By F. GORDON LOWE.

Lawn-tennis players can look forward to an exceptional season. An imposing list of international matches and championships has been arranged, to say nothing of many minor events and tournaments. Lawn tennis, indeed, seems likely to be more popular than ever, and the general standard of play higher. Through the brilliant victory of France over the United States last autumn, the Davis Cup, after many years' absence, now rests secure in Europe. The scene of big happenings in the tennis world has, therefore, definitely shifted to this side of the Atlantic.

Active preparations for the Davis Cup competition have already begun in all countries. England will have to be at her best to win her first-round match against Argentina, which takes place early in May at Torquay. Boyd, Robson, and Cattaruzza, of the latter country, recently impressed the critics by their performances against the French touring team. With ordinary luck, however, England should work her way through to the third round, when she will probably be opposed by a strong German team. The winners of this match will have to face Australia, who are the favourites for the European Zone. It is expected that Gerald Patterson, with his new recruits, Crawford and Hopman, will defeat Italy, led by Morpurgo, and perhaps India, whose great hope is Sleem. In Crawford and Hopman, who will be coming to Europe and Wimbledon for the first time, Australia possesses two talented young players; both are expected to do big things over here.

The United States are already forging ahead in the American Zone, and with the aid of Tilden (who has been appointed captain), Hunter, and Hennessey, should have little difficulty in winning through against China and Canada. Hennessey was at Wimbledon in 1925, and is likely to prove a danger to some of the more seasoned players. He beat Cochet in the States last autumn, and recently got the better of Tilden. A speculative match should take place, if America and Australia, as anticipated, meet in the inter-Zone final. The challenge round will be staged early in July, at the new Stadium just completed at Porte d'Auteuil, where also the French championships will take place next month. The famous cup is likely to take some lifting from the all-conquering Frenchmen, Lacoste, Cochet, Borotra, and Brugnon, in their native Paris before French crowds! (although it is just such a situation that Tilden loves, should America happen to be the challengers).

Miss Wills is playing better tennis than ever this year; she will, on her arrival, at once embark on a series of Continental

matches with Miss Ryan. Afterwards the Californian will play in the French championships prior to coming to England for the Wightman Cup match, which takes place just before Wimbledon on June 15 and 16. England has a wide selection of promising girls from

(Continued on page 706, on which are also articles on Golf and Polo in 1928.)



THE GOLF "BRIGANDS," WHOSE "MASTER" IS LORD ASHFIELD, AND IN WHOSE "BAND" ARE LORD BIRKENHEAD AND OTHER CELEBRITIES: THE PARTY LEAVING FOR BERLIN.

Last week, that little coterie of golfers known as "The Brigands" left for Berlin, there to play on the new Wannsee Golf Course. In the photograph (from left to right) are seen: Lord Birkenhead, Lord Ashfield, Sir Harry Greer, Sir Nicholas Grattan-Doyle, M.P., Mr. George Terrell, Commander McGrath, and Lord Furneaux, son of Lord Birkenhead. It is interesting to note that these distinguished golfers were entertained at a dinner-party given the other day by Herr Gutmann, who is Chairman of the Dresdner Bank and President of the Wannsee Golf Club. Amongst the guests was the British Ambassador. In reply to a speech of welcome, Lord Birkenhead said that he hoped that, as they were now met together in friendly contests of sport, so would the future see friendly co-operation amongst the peoples, for the future of Europe demanded imperatively that the great nations should work together in friendship and mutual confidence for the good of all.

next year: he was the man the public wanted to see bat last season, and it will almost certainly be the same this year. Hobbs and Sutcliffe, barring accidents, will again go in first for England. Hobbs still gives one more absolute confidence as a Number One batsman, from the moment that he goes in, than

"HOPES" OF THE SEASON IN THE WORLD OF SPORT: PROTAGONISTS OF GOLF, CRICKET, AND LAWN-TENNIS.



FANCIED AS GOLF CHAMPION: MACDONALD SMITH, A "SCIENTIFIC" AMERICAN.



LADY CHAMPION OF THE WORLD AND "PERFECT MODEL OF GIRL GOLFER": MISS EILEEN BENNETT—CAN ANYONE BEAT HER?



A GOLFER OF THE "BORNCHAMPION" TYPE: ARCHIE COMPTON.



REGARDED AS A POSSIBLE GOLF "OPEN CHAMPION": C. A. WHITCOMBE.



"THE OUTSTANDING HOPE" AMONG BRITISH WOMEN GOLFERS: MISS ENID WILSON, WHO IS STILL ONLY EIGHTEEN.



IN THE RUNNING FOR THE GOLF OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP: AUBREY BOOMER



THE WEST INDIAN CRICKET CAPTAIN, WHO MADE A "RECORD" 200 NOT OUT AGAINST TENNYSON'S TEAM IN JAMAICA: R. K. NUNES.



BRITISH CRICKETERS WHO WILL BE "THE TWO MOST CLOSELY WATCHED BATSMEN OF THE YEAR": D. R. JARDINE (LEFT) AND A. P. F. CHAPMAN.



A WEST INDIAN BOWLER "WHO MAY DO BIG THINGS" FOR HIS SIDE IN ENGLAND, AND A FREE-HITTING BAT: L. S. CONSTANTINE, JUNR.

CAPTAIN OF THE U.S. LAWN-TENNIS DAVIS CUP TEAM: W. T. TILDEN.



A "TALENTED" YOUNG AUSTRALIAN NEWCOMER TO WIMBLEDON: H. HOPMAN.



ENGLISH "HOPES" ON THE SPINDLE SIDE: MISS EILEEN BENNETT (LEFT) AND MISS BETTY NUTHALL, WHO ARE PAIRING IN THE WIGHTMAN CUP DOUBLES.

"OUR MOST GIFTED" LAWN-TENNIS PLAYER: H. W. ("BUNNY") AUSTIN.



A BRITISHER WHO "MAY TURN OUT TO BE OUR BEST (LAWN-TENNIS) PLAYER": NIGEL SHARPE.



ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN LAWN-TENNIS PLAYER NEW TO WIMBLEDON: J. CRAWFORD.



"A GREAT FIGHTER ON THE CENTRE COURT": J. C. GREGORY, ANOTHER BRITISH "HOPE."



In view of an unusually exciting season in the world of sport, we give portraits of some of the principal "hopes"—of the British Empire and America—in golf, cricket, and lawn-tennis. Expert articles on the prospects in these several spheres are given on the opposite page. In golf, the Open Championship will take place at Sandwich in the week beginning May 7, and, as Mr. R. Endersby Howard notes, there is "a powerful American challenge." The comparative quietude of Sandwich, he thinks, may favour Macdonald Smith, "the most scientific" of American professionals, but "susceptible to the excitement of a big following."

In cricket, the absence of the Australians and South Africans will be compensated by the visit of a West Indian team (as in 1923), captained by R. K. Nunes. In a match last year against Major Lionel Tennyson's team, at Kingston, Jamaica, he made 200 not out, the highest score ever made in the West Indies against an English touring team. L. S. Constantine, junr., was here in 1923, when he took 51 wickets for 18½ runs each during the tour.—In lawn-tennis both America and Australia are strongly represented for Wimbledon and the Davis Cup. Britain expects much from the younger players, both men and women.

SOME DÉBUTANTES OF THE SEASON.

THE London Season suggests only a whirl of gaiety to the casual outsider, but is, in fact, a very serious and responsible time for those for whom it is chiefly devised—the girls who make their first appearance in formal Society. They, after all, are the main feature of the season, and even the most popular young married women retire a little in favour of the débutantes.

This season is to see an unusual number of interesting presentations. The 1928 débutante does not conform to any one type, but appears in an unprecedented variety. There are several important débutantes who are barely seventeen years old, for the early presentations of Victorian times are again in favour in some of the leading families (this may lead to a reinstatement of the chaperon, and of formal long-white-glove conventions); but the coming season cannot be rashly labelled a seventeen-

year-old's one, for all that. Some mothers are presenting pairs of daughters of seventeen and eighteen—these joint presentations being inspired in some cases by the fact that sisters enjoy a season better when they can go out together, and in others by the undoubted fact that two daughters can more economically be brought out at once. In these days the cost of entertaining for a daughter is no small consideration, and one well-known hostess is

not presenting her seventeen-year-old girl until next year because, as she frankly says, she has not yet saved the thousand pounds which the début will cost!

An unprecedented event is the coming-out of no fewer than three daughters of women M.P.s—Lady Astor's daughter, Phyllis; Lady Iveagh's daughter, Lady Honor Guinness (whose gaieties will be shared by her débutante cousin, Miss Oonagh Guinness), and Mrs. Runciman's girl. The busy mothers of these interest-

ing girls are all going to find time and energy to entertain for their daughters. Lady Astor has already given one ball for her girl, who, by the way, will also come in for a share of the entertaining that Lady Violet Astor will be doing for her daughter by her first marriage, Miss Margaret Mercer-Nairne. Miss Mercer-Nairne's début

has an especial interest in Court circles, for she is a niece of the Duchess of Devonshire, Mistress of the Robes. Another "Court" début is that of Lady Moira Forbes, daughter of Lord Granard, Master of the Horse—and a possible future President of the Irish Free State. Miss Noreen Hennessy, third daughter of Sir George Hennessy, who is Treasurer of the Household and M.P. for the Winchester Division of Hampshire, is also to come out this season.

Among the Ministerial débutantes is Miss Diana Churchill, an old-fashioned girl in the sense that she has been most carefully chaperoned ever since she had to be protected from militant suffragettes in her

bassinette, and who has been clever enough to inherit her mother's handsome features and her father's colouring. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who



MISS DIANA CHURCHILL.

Miss Diana Churchill is the daughter of Mr. Winston Churchill (Chancellor of the Exchequer) and Mrs. Winston Churchill.

is a most attentive father, may take his daughter out a good deal himself; and Lady Steel-Maitland also has a daughter who will make her curtsy at Buckingham Palace this season.



THE HON. GEORGIANA CURZON.

The Hon. Georgiana Curzon is the only daughter of Viscount Curzon, M.P. (son and heir of Earl Howe) and Viscountess Curzon.

girls must sustain a certain amount of independence.

"I shall not go out much with my daughter," one well-known woman announced. "It cramps a girl's style if she knows the mother is watching her all the time."

This season Lady Cowdray will bring out her third girl, the Hon. Angela Pearson, who is twin to her brother John, and would have made her début last year but for the death of her grandfather. She has, however, had a sort of preliminary season in



LADY AUDREY TALBOT.

Lady Audrey is the second of the Earl of Shrewsbury's three sisters raised to the rank of Earl's daughters in 1921. Her father, the late Captain Viscount Ingestre, was the eldest son of the twentieth Earl. Her mother is now Lady Winifred Pennoyer.

America, for she accompanied her parents when they went over with the British polo team. Like so many young girls nowadays, she is interested in politics, and has already made some creditable little speeches at public meetings. Miss Angela will have as beautiful a setting for her first London ball as any débutante could wish, for the Cowdray house in Mount Street, which used to belong to Lord Plymouth, is famous for its lovely pink marble staircase, its tapestries, panelling, and Dutch pictures. It has a courtyard in which a panelled room can be improvised for dining and supper purposes. This extra room is so well devised that its temporary character could never be guessed, and is so large that less than a hundred diners would not prevent it from looking rather empty. The famous gold plate may be brought up from Cowdray Park for Miss Angela's début.

First among what might be called the Empire débutantes is the Hon. Anne Wood, daughter of Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India. In this group are also the Misses Lala and Mimi Smit, daughters of the High Commissioner for South Africa. Miss Lala Smit will not be giving all her time to gaieties, as she is reading for the Bar. Another studious débutante is Miss Elizabeth Houghton, who is at Cambridge, and may continue her studies there after her presentation. Miss Houghton's sister's brilliant wedding was one of the important events of last season. A ducal débutante is Lady Mary Grosvenor, younger daughter of the Duke of Westminster, who shares the sporting tastes of her family, and has spent much of her childhood under the care of her grandmother, Countess Grosvenor. A girl whose beauty is already acknowledged is Lady Mary Lygon, who will be presented by her mother, Lady Beauchamp. Lady Mary's sister, Lady Lettice Lygon, shares with Miss Wilkinson the distinction of being the tallest débutante of her year. It is still uncertain whether or not the new Lord Oxford's elder sister, Perdita, will be presented this year; but Lady Ancaster has decided to bring out Lady Priscilla Willoughby, and will entertain for her at Eresby House, the family town house in Rutland Gate. War memories are revived by the news that Alvide Bridges, the daughter of Sir Tom Bridges, is among the débutantes.



LADY MARY LYGON.

Lady Mary Lygon is the third of the four daughters of Earl Beauchamp (Leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords) and Countess Beauchamp.



THE HON. PHYLLIS ASTOR.

The Hon. Phyllis Astor is the only daughter of Viscount Astor and Viscountess Astor, M.P. for the Sutton Division of Plymouth.

Sir Tom Bridges, who lost a leg in the war, was known as the handsomest of gunners in his youth, and until lately was Governor of Australia. It was he who pulled together a group of men during the retreat from Mons with the aid of a toy drum and a penny whistle. Lord Faringdon's two grand-daughters, Miss Pamela Schreiber and Miss Diana Henderson, Lady Celia Coates's daughter Bridget, Major Guy Larnach-Nevill's daughter Angela, Lady Veronica Blackwood, Lady Audrey Talbot, Lady Norah Jellicoe, and Miss Georgiana Curzon (who has inherited most of the good looks of her lovely mother, Viscountess Curzon) are others on the long list of interesting 1928 débutantes.



MISS OONAGH GUINNESS.

Miss Oonagh Guinness is the youngest daughter of the Hon. Ernest Guinness (son of the first Earl of Iveagh) and Mrs. Ernest Guinness.



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AMENITIES OF AIR TRAVEL AT CROYDON, THE WORLD'S FINEST AIR-PORT: SCENES AT THE NEW STATION.

That air travel is becoming more and more popular this season was proved by the "record" number of arrivals and departures at Croydon during Easter, when on one day alone 114 passengers flew to Paris. More could have been carried had machines been available. A novel feature was the number of private owners flying their own aeroplanes for the holiday. Croydon Aerodrome, since its reconstruction, can justly claim to be the most up-to-date air-port in the world. The various machines, British, French, Belgian, Dutch, and German, now land and depart from a concrete platform immediately in front of the buildings. The mud and dust of early days, the puddles of the uneven tarmac of a later period, have gone for ever. Passing into the buildings, with a

large number of efficient uniformed porters to handle their luggage, the passengers enter the commodious Customs Hall, and thence proceed to the adjacent passport examination offices. Near at hand are other premises for medical examination officers, aliens officers, stewardesses, and so on, should their services be required on any special case. The incoming passengers now enter the great domed entrance hall containing the offices of the various air-lines, an arrival and departure indicator, a chart showing the weather on the air routes, post office, bookstall, and buffet (now licensed). At the main entrance are waiting powerful closed motor vehicles that quickly transport the passengers to London. A magnificent aerodrome hotel is being completed.

Fashionable Accessories for the London Season.



AN ENSEMBLE IN NAVY AND WHITE.

Reversible maroon and crêpe-de-Chine is the material used for this distinctive afternoon ensemble. The coat is in the dull side of the material, while the frock shows the shiny surface. The scalloped revers of white crêpe and the large elbow cuffs of fur are notable features. It is one of the latest models to be seen at Woollands, Knightsbridge.

London is embarking on a particularly brilliant season this year, headed by no less than five Courts. In sympathy with the eventful list of important functions, the fashions are more elaborate and more varied than they have been for some years. In the daytime modes, especially, can one trace the happy return of feminine coquetry. Frills, bouffants, gaily patterned materials, and intricate draperies, all play their part, and fluted skirts and scarves soften the familiar straight silhouette. The colours which enjoy the greatest vogue just now are shades of yellow varying from pale primrose to vivid marigold, and that delightful Chanel blue which steals its tint from a mid-summer sea. Black and white, or navy blue, are also smart. For afternoon functions in town, *crêpe* in reversible satin and crêpe-de-Chine, plain and patterned, are favourites; and for the races pale georgette coats over lace frocks are brightened with huge bunches of drooping feather flowers in exquisite colourings. Hats can be large or small—there is no inviolable rule—in very fine, shiny straws.



A GROUP OF CHARMING FRIVOLITIES.

The most fascinating part of the smart woman's equipment are luxurious frivolities such as these. Here, imagination has run riot amongst silk scarves, gay with vivid spots and geometric designs, fragrant perfumes in intriguing crystal bottles, gloves with embroidered cuffs and filmy handkerchiefs in coloured cotton edged with lace that glints with tinsel thread. These handkerchiefs are attached to the wrist. These enchanting affairs are at Robinson and Cleaver's, Regent Street, W.



TWO SIDES TO THE MILLINERY QUESTION.

Fine feathers are regaining on the smartest hats this season, and a beautiful mount is introduced on the small red parrot hat above. A military-looking title hat also dominates the black ball-tutorial resting on the table, and opposite is a glimpse of a wide-brimmed hat with the crown of black felt and the brim of black and white straw. They were photographed in the model hat salon of Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore Street, W., where may be found many striking models.



JEWELLERY OF EXQUISITE WORKMANSHIP.

Modern jewellery is designed to give the greatest effect with the minimum of weight. Beautiful workmanship characterises the magnificent brooches and bracelets above, which have been specially chosen from the fine collection at Maplin and Webb's, Oxford Street, W. The bracelets are in diamonds and platinum, and the brooches in diamonds set with emeralds and sapphires. The intricate designs and striking shapes represent to perfection the latest vogue in jewellery, which plays an important evening rôle.



AN EVENING WRAP DE LUXE.

Rich tinsel brocade lined with gold tulle and colored with fur has been chosen by Liberty's, of Regent Street, to express this lovely evening cloak. The deep gold fringe border is introduced in order that the cloak may merge gracefully into the fashionable seven-hemline of the frock. Blending with the gold background is a decorative design in these wonderful colourings which have made the name of Liberty's famous in the world of beautiful materials and artistic creations of all kind.

Jewels and Modes that Shine by Night.



CORAL-TINTED CHIFFON.

Here is undoubtedly the ideal ball frock for the debutante. It is carried out entirely in chiffon of a lovely shade of coral. Even the flowers are of the same gossamer texture. The skirt is surprisingly full, composed of a mass of flat folds dipping delightfully into very long points at either side. It has come straight from Paris, and may be seen just now at Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, S.W.

In the evening modes, the keynote is simplicity in fabric and elaboration in line and accessories. The glittering sequin frocks are gone, and in their place we have charming fantasies in chiffon and net with skirts gracefully dipping and pointing where least expected. A higher waistline, and the fullness of the skirt emphasised by tier upon tier of flat tucks or circular godets, characterise the frocks for the ball-room. For more formal occasions, heavy satin or mull silk, intricately cut to show both sides of the material, is used for tight-fitting frocks adorned only by a huge bow on the hip. The fact that the dresses are free from beads or embroideries provides a wonderful opportunity for wearing jewellery to the best advantage. Against these plain backgrounds stand out in glittering contrast large flat diamond brooches and bracelets set with coloured stones in striking designs. Very decorative, too, are the evening wraps. Cloaks are coming back into favour, owing to the uncertain silhouette of the frock, and wonderful shawls in net and silk closely embroidered with multitudes of tiny beads are worn square on the shoulders instead of folded in points, so that they take the place of an evening coat, with draperies in place of sleeves.



THE modern sideboard has a long lineage. Commencing with the chest, it is possible to trace the varying forms of development through three centuries. The chest became a hutch when raised on feet (from the French *huche*, a kneading-trough), and some fifteenth-century examples, richly carved with figure subjects, are preserved in the Cluny Museum, Paris. "Sudbury's Hutch" in St. James's Church, Louth, in date about 1490, has doors with contemporary carved portraits of Henry VII. and



FIG. 1. THE OAK BUFFET IN THE TIME OF JAMES I.: A "TRANSITIONAL" SPECIMEN WITH UPPER CUPBOARD, DATING FROM ABOUT 1610.

The three-tiered oak buffet shown above has two pairs of large carved bulbous supports, and the upper part contains a cupboard with canted sides. The frieze and surbase are carved with formal patterns.

Elizabeth of York. Livery or food cupboards on legs are an early sixteenth-century form, with doors usually perforated in Gothic tracery.

The earliest form of buffet was closely allied to the dresser, or *dressoir*, and had shelves for plate. The fine Elizabethan three-tier oak buffet, in date about 1580, illustrated (Fig. 3) has two pairs of carved supports representing griffins, and the rich foliated carving exemplifies the elaborate decoration prevalent in this reign. The love for massive ornament and grotesque carving in Elizabethan tables and bedsteads is noteworthy. The grandiose bulbous legs, and the free use of solidly carved caryatides and atlantes, female and male figures in place of columns or as pilasters, were afterwards followed by gods and goddesses and satyrs.

In tracing the history of the buffet, one finds that, although it was an open structure of shelves, or "bordes," in its earlier forms it was called a cupboard, upon which silver cups were placed, and it was one of the most important pieces of furniture in the great dining-hall. By the beginning of the seventeenth century, in the reign of James I., the cupboards became closed, and the word assumed the present modern meaning, as being a piece of furniture having doors. At this period there were a great number of "court" cupboards made; the derivation of the title is not known. These have closed doors in both upper and lower portions. The top half was smaller than the lower, thus leaving a little shelf in front. Many of these, though not all, were splay-fronted; that is, the top cupboard had canted sides. An illustration is shown of an oak buffet with recessed upper part (Fig. 1), and made in three tiers, with two pairs of large carved bulbous supports. This is transitional in style as between the early form of buffet with open shelves and the later development into the court cupboard.

It is interesting in passing to note that the dresser at first was only used by the nobility, not so much

THE FINE ART OF COLLECTING.

IX.—OLD BUFFETS: ANCESTORS OF THE MODERN SIDEBOARD.

By ARTHUR HAYDEN, Author of "Bye-Paths in Collecting," "English China," "Old Furniture," etc.

to store plate as to display it; and the lesser gentry contented themselves with the buffet with shelves. The subsequent history of the dresser, reverses the position. It became the pride of the farmhouse, and it disappeared from great mansions except when it found a place in the kitchen.

In the reign of James I. the buffet underwent a change. It became massive; and while in many examples it adhered to Elizabethan robustness of decoration, such as the bulbous supports (Fig. 2), it began to exhibit geometric and other forms of ornamentation in the panels that are associated with the Stuart period.

The buffet of sideboard type—that is, without being closed up with doors—is connected with the customs of the country. The lower shelf was covered with a rich carpet, and probably was reserved for the gold plate or the more important pieces of silver plate. At Hardwick Hall there is a record of a cupboard with "a carpet for it of cloth of tyssue and black wrought velvet with red and white silk fringe." William Harrison, in his "Description of Britaine" prefixed to Hollinshed's "Chronicle" in 1587, gives a picture of the manner of drinking and the use of the buffet in the sixteenth century: "As for drink it is usually filled in pots, goblets, jugs, bowls of silver, or at leastwise in pewter, all of which notwithstanding, are seldom set out on the table, but each one, as necessity urgeth, calleth for a cup of such drink as him listeth to have, so that when he hath tasted of it, he delivereth the cup again to some one of the standers by, who, making it clean by pouring out the drink that remaineth, restoreth it to the cupboard from which he fetched the same." The circulation of the double-handled silver Loving Cup in ancient London Companies, the wassail bowl, the *poculum charitatis* of mediæval record, termed the Grace Cup at the Universities, is a custom passed down from the early days when the "guests were met and the feast was set."

The court cupboard, the dresser, and the buffet, in their early original forms, all contributed towards the establishment of the sideboard as it is known in its present modern form. Concomitant with the progress in development and the changes in usage there runs a complete series of side-tables from the early sixteenth century, beginning with the "credence," and becoming highly elaborate and ornate in the mahogany period, in the second half of the eighteenth century,

when sideboard tables, as they were then termed, exercised the ingenuity of the leading cabinet-makers, including Chippendale.

Thomas Sheraton's "The Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Drawing Book," published in 1802, contains a number of plates of sideboards and side-tables. Some of the sideboards have brass rails at the back,



FIG. 2. THE OAK BUFFET IN STUART DAYS: A MASSIVE CUPBOARD TYPE OF THE TIME OF JAMES I., DATING FROM ABOUT 1610.

Here we have a large James I. oak buffet with cupboards. The upper part has carved bulbous supports, and arched panels on the doors carved in formal designs.

and there are ingenious cupboards which open, displaying cunningly contrived receptacles for bottles of wine. In one pedestal is shown a plate-rack, with quite a modern touch as to labour-saving in its appearance. Other of Sheraton's sideboards are replete with pedestals and "vase knife-cases," which Thomas Chippendale and Robert Adam had similarly produced in their sideboard pedestals with urns.

From the great dining-hall to the modern dining-room is a far cry, and to study the slow variations in form of so important a piece of furniture as the buffet, now the sideboard, is to follow the dinner customs and the table manners over a period crowded with rapid kaleidoscopic events. If it were possible to transport the twentieth-century Englishman to the Chaucerian period, to take his place with the Pilgrims to Canterbury, he would not understand a quarter of the "Tales" told by the way. Nor would he understand why so much fuss was made of "venyson ybake," nor why the Frankeleyn should be so greatly thought of because "withoutin bake mete never was his house," or such praise should go "with birds in bread ybake, the tele, the duck and drake." And, above all, he would wonder at the curious ceremony accompanying the buffet and its treasured plate. Other times, other manners; but perhaps, after all, nowadays there lingers still the same regard for the sideboard wherein the host keeps his choicest cigars and rarest liqueurs under lock and key, so that he may himself dispense them to his guests.



FIG. 3. THE OAK BUFFET IN ELIZABETHAN DAYS: A FINE EXAMPLE DATING FROM ABOUT 1580.

This fine Elizabethan three-tier oak buffet has two pairs of supports carved as griffins, while the frieze and central mouldings are carved with foliage strapwork.

Photographs on this Page by Courtesy of Messrs. Mallett and Son.

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PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG LADY, BY FERDINAND BOL.

SPORT OF THE SEASON: THE PROMISE OF 1928.

(Continued from Page 694.)

whom to choose a team for this intriguing match. (England will start one down, having two victories to America's three.) Miss Betty Nuthall and Miss Eileen Bennett have made a big advance since last season, and should be of great value to our side. These two attractive players will pair together in the doubles. Mrs. Godfree, now recovered from her recent illness, will still play No. 1, and should find a suitable partner in Miss Harvey. Others whose services will surely be required are Mrs. Watson, Miss Joan Fry, and Miss Peggie Saunders. For a second line of defence there will be Miss Sterry, Miss Evelyn Colyer, and Mrs. Lycett.

The Australian ladies are likely to create much interest. Miss Boyd and Miss Ackhurst are greatly improved players since they were here in 1925. Mrs. O'Hara Wood (whose husband is the well-known doubles player) and Miss Bickerton will complete the team. Our own ladies are not likely to have matters all their own way when they oppose the Australians at Bournemouth in June. The presence of this team in Europe emphasises the fact that the Wightman Cup should now be thrown open for world-wide competition on the same lines as the Davis Cup now is. Spain and Holland would surely be early challengers, with Señorita de Alvarez, who is only second to Miss Wills in skill, leading the former country, and Miss Bouman the latter.

All the international players gathered on this side for the Wightman and Davis Cup matches will be competing at Wimbledon, which is still the culmination of all things in the tennis world. It is quite on the cards, too, that some of the titles, especially where the men are concerned, may change hands in 1928. The first half-dozen players are so level, with perhaps Lacoste just in front, that anything might happen. It hardly seems possible that Cochet will be able to indulge in so many hairbreadth escapes as he did last year! Two figures who have delighted the stands in former years will also be in the lists: Norman Brookes, who won our title in 1907 and 1914, and Dick Williams, the brilliant American, who appeared in the final of the doubles in 1924.

We all hope great things of our own men. They will come to Wimbledon fortified by their Davis Cup encounters and two unofficial matches against

Australia and America respectively. Bunny Austin seems to stand out as our most gifted player—it is only his stamina which is the doubtful quantity. For a tough five-set match, however, Nigel Sharpe, who has two recent victories over Higgs, may turn out to be our best player. Gregory has shown himself to be a great fighter on the Centre Court; while Grieg can also rise to an occasion. Others to be remembered are Noel Turnbull and Charles Wingsley.

GOLF IN 1928.—By R. ENDERSBY HOWARD.

Never has the golfing world plunged so suddenly into the thick of its excitement as in 1928. The placidity of winter play is only just passing, and already the imagination is seized by the open championship, which takes place at Sandwich in the week beginning May 7, and which has again brought forth a powerful American challenge. It is to be followed in the two succeeding weeks by the ladies' championship at Hunstanton, and the men's amateur championship at Prestwick. Verily is this an example of how to dispense with that process which is known as beating about the bush.

During recent times, interest in the contest for the open title has evolved more and more on international lines. The supreme question now is: Can a Britisher win it? Let us not blink the difficulty of the task. The Americans have developed a definite moral ascendancy by their six victories in the past seven years. Two of their successes have been gained by players of British birth—Jock Hutchison and James Barnes—but they are claimed as Americans by reason of their long residence in the United States, and, as they seem to regard themselves as such, we need not dispute the point.

Mr. Bobby Jones has only to compete in order to settle who shall start first favourite, and, what is more, to carry the sympathy of the crowd. He is built that way from the point of view of both playing ability and personality. Then there are already people saying that Macdonald Smith—perhaps the most scientific of all the professionals resident in America, but susceptible to the excitement of a big following—has had this championship made for him by the setting, for the crowds at sequestered Sandwich are always the smallest and most decorous in the whole range of golf championships.

Walter Hagen has instilled a respect for his fighting qualities which makes his prospects highly rated even

when he is not playing really well. T. D. Armour, not much in the limelight since he won the United States and Canadian open titles last season, has his standing as champion of the whole American continent to help him. And there are others.

Yet it is illogical, as well as enervating, for the players of this country to begin with something of the sense of a forlorn hope. If only Mr. R. H. Wethered had the same zest as Mr. Jones for winning championships, or Mr. C. J. H. Tolley the same grimly philosophic frame of mind when a shot goes wrong, we might hope for a British amateur to triumph. Failing that, we have in Abe Mitchell a professional who, in my studied opinion, deserves to be regarded as the best and most natural golfer in the world. We have in George Duncan a player who can do what nobody else is capable of doing when the spirit moves him. We have in Archie Compston, C. A. Whitcombe, and Aubrey Boomer three types of born champions possessed of experience and still in the flush of early athletic manhood. I wish that Mitchell would just play his game and forget the Americans.

In ladies' golf, the question is as to whether Britain has anybody with the power and skill to beat Mlle. Simone de la Chaume, that perfect model of the girl golfer (for she is still under twenty) who last season gained the open championship of her sex for France. I daresay that Miss Joyce Wethered could recover the title if she wanted it, but she appears to be definitely satisfied with her past performances. The outstanding hope is Miss Enid Wilson, still only eighteen, and richer in physical as well as artistic golf attributes than anybody has been since the early days of Miss Cecil Leitch and Miss Wethered.

The men's amateur championship looks like being mainly a test of home talent, for the rivalry with the United States will come at the end of the summer in the form of the Walker Cup match at Chicago and the immediately following American amateur championship. I should not be surprised to find Mr. Tolley our best amateur. He has lost some weight during his South African tour, but he looks to be in the fettle to produce his greatest form.

POLO.—By E. D. MILLER.

Given that the weather is favourable, and that we get a fine summer, it looks as if there will be a record amount of polo in London this year. Unfortunately, from the point of view of both the general public

(Continued overleaf.)

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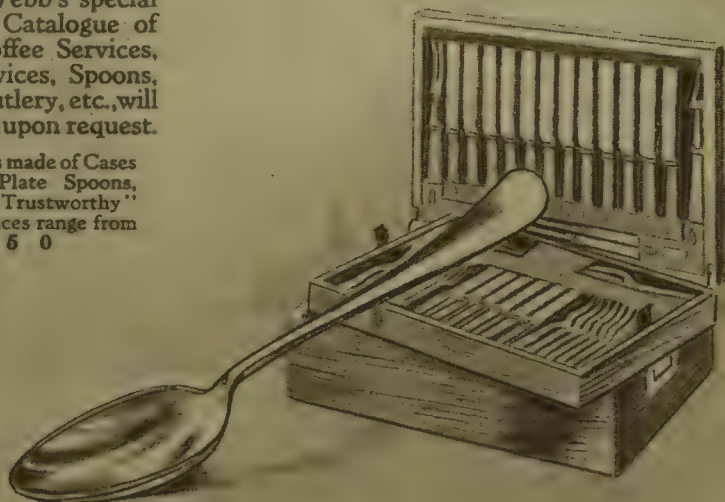
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SPORT OF THE SEASON: THE PROMISE OF 1928.

(Continued from Page 706.)

and the three London clubs, there will be no first-class foreign team visiting London.

We had hoped that the very sporting Maharajah of Bhopal would bring a representative Indian team, but he will not be able to do so. Last year a visit from the Argentine was talked of, but, though I hear they are likely to go to America to take part in the championship, they have not found it possible to come to London first. I understand that Mr. Hopping is running an American team, but, as they only total some twenty-five goals, they are not strong enough to arouse general interest; still, it is a great matter to have one more good team to take part in the May tournaments that have been arranged. As regards the good civilian teams, they are likely to be much the same as last year. Names are given below.

The open cups will probably lie between the Hurricanes and El Gordo. But the handicap tournaments, such as the Whitney Cup, the Roehampton Cup, and the new contest arranged at Hurlingham, after the Champion Cup, for teams that have competed in that Cup, will produce many fine matches and much good polo. For, in addition to the other teams, the 17/21st Lancers, who have won the Whitney Cup in the last two years, are sure to put in a team.

Regimental polo is improving, and the three tournaments confined to soldiers—i.e., the Regimental Tournament at Hurlingham, the Subaltern Cup at Ranelagh, and the Handicap Military Challenge Cup at Roehampton—will be keenly contested. Probable teams will be found below.

Low-goals teams (see below) are exceedingly well provided for in London now, which was not the case a very few years ago, and it will be better this year than ever. Hurlingham has the Cicero and Tyro Cups, Ranelagh the Novices Cup and various other competitions, Roehampton the Junior Championship, limited to twenty-two-goal teams, the Ladies Nomination for sixteen-goal teams, and the following tournaments for fifteen-goal teams: Roehampton Junior League, Roehampton Low Handicap, and Roehampton Junior Challenge Cup.

From the list of the season's events it can be seen that players of all classes are well catered for, especially if they take the trouble to organise themselves and get into a team. The fairly good player of, say, a four handicap or more, who remains a free-lance, can always get lots of polo, for a substitute is always in demand in one team or another.

London is the best place in the world for any class of player to get his fill of polo matches, for it is the only place where there are three big clubs all managed by professional experts who are working together and arranging their weekly programmes to suit each other.

GOOD CIVILIAN TEAMS.

HURRICANES.—S. Sanford, Captain; C. T. Roark, Colonel P. K. Wise, and Major Harrison.

EL GORDO.—Duke of Penaranda, Marquis of Villabragima, J. Traill, and it is hoped that it will be strengthened by the inclusion of L. Lacey, from the Argentine.

TEMPLETON will probably include Captain M. Kingscote, Major G. Phipps-Hornby, Major A. L. Tate, and Captain Hon. F. Guest and his son, Winston Guest. The visit of the latter will be interesting if he comes, because he is one of America's future hopes, and was selected in the first place to represent America last year.

EASTCOTT.—A. C. Schwartz, E. A. S. Hopping, E. Hopping, and R. Wanmaker.

HARLEQUINS.—Lieut.-Colonel G. Pleydell-Railston, Lord Wodehouse, Captain C. Tremayne, and Captain Selby McCreery.

SCOPWICK.—Colonel Vernon Willey will probably run a team, but I have not yet heard of whom it will consist. A new team which will be fairly strong—i.e., about twenty-five goals—will consist of Major Rex Benson (late 9th Lancers), Captain Sanderson (Indian Cavalry), Humphrey Guinness (Scots Greys), Major Anderson (Indian Cavalry).

REGIMENTAL POLO TEAMS.

The best teams will probably be the 17/21st Lancers, who have all the old players to choose from—namely, Colonel Lockett, Major Boles, H. Forester, Desmond Miller, H. Walford, and R. B. Cooke. The R.A. has the same men available who won the tournament in 1927—B. Fowler, Captain Morrison, Captain J. Campbell, and Major Allfrey. The King's Dragoon Guards have the same players who won the Roehampton Challenge Cup; and the 16th Lancers, who were the runners-up, are sure to show improvement.

The 10th Hussars are at Hounslow. Unfortunately, the 11th Hussars, who had a very good team last year, have been mechanised, and many of them will be away on courses learning their new job, which will sadly interfere with their practice. The soldier teams will be much *en évidence* in London this year, and are sure to show us many interesting matches. The Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, and 10th Hussars—who may not, perhaps, be up to the standard of the other regiments—are sure to compete in the lower goal events.

LOW GOAL TEAMS.

The fifteen following teams are already more or less organised, and probably there will be more, including soldiers and country teams who may visit London for a short time:—Harlequins "A": Raymond Guest, W. Eykyn, and Lord Mount Batten and Major R. McCreery or B. Arkwright; Grasshoppers, managed by R. B. Young; Osmaston, managed by Sir Ian Walker; Starboard Lights, managed by E. A. Philippi; "M" Battery R.H.A.; 10th Hussars (2 teams); Royal Horse Guards; Incas, managed by C. V. Aramayo; Self Starters, managed by Major Cornell Deel; Someries House, managed by Major H. A. Wernher; Bulstrode, managed by Sir John Ramsden; Swallows, managed by H. Mond; Coverwood, managed by M. D. Blair; Cowley Manor, managed by Sir E. Horlick; also a team managed by Mr. G. Madlener.

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THE GREAT LESSON OF IMPERIAL GERMANY.

(Continued from Page 686.)

the lower middle class, without a particle of connection with the former Socialist workers, might become Ministers or Ambassadors? Given the ideas which are current in many influential centres on the subject of parliamentary régimes, we should be tempted to conclude that, if this is so, the World War has been a tragic farce. But that conclusion would be a counsel of despair. Instead of being satisfied with this conclusion, which would imply that the whole of Europe was a prey to collective madness, would it not be more reasonable to reverse the reasoning and to ask whether the passing-over of so great a country as Germany to the parliamentary régime would not be an event of greater, more significant, and deeper importance than we imagined?

Between 1815 and 1848, when Europe was struggling to shake off the yoke of absolutism, liberal institutions seemed to be paradise on earth. The peoples imagined that on the day when they should possess a Parliament, a free Press and political parties, happiness hitherto unknown would dawn for them. Gradually, as they tasted the forbidden fruit, they perceived that it was not so pleasant as it had appeared while they were still looking at it from afar off, growing on the trees. The inconveniences of democracy, multiplied by industrial civilisation, manifested themselves everywhere. The enemies of democracy appeared not only on the right, but on the left also. The efforts which Germany had made after 1870 to adapt its old monarchical and aristocratic institutions to modern life had excited so much admiration just because it was after 1890 that Europe began to perceive the inconveniences and difficulties of the democratic régime in the great European countries.

Still, the movement which drove Europe towards democratic government continued. The German Government in 1918 was still the admiration of the world because it was a barrage against this movement. And yet the only really revolutionary result of this immense war, which overthrew everything yet hardly changed anything at all, was perhaps the destruction of that barrage. And what was still more strange, that barrage, which all the world admired, fell before the redoubled blows of the whole world, in the midst of general acclamations. How are we to explain this contradiction?

Humanity is less utilitarian and pragmatic than we suppose, when we discuss with so much acrimony the merit of institutions. It loves well-being, riches, beauty, order, and security, but it has never subordinated all its passions to the enjoyment of those precious possessions. Each epoch has what one might call its fixed idea, a master passion which it wishes to satisfy even at the price of the gravest sacrifices. When Christianity made religious and moral perfection the supreme aim of life, the ancient world grew more and more indifferent to power and glory. Its military force rapidly declined, the barbarians invaded the Empire, disorder spread, encountering resistance which grew ever more feeble! The dominant passion had changed; the world aspired to other sources of happiness!

It is impossible to understand a civilisation without knowing its fixed idea, its master passion, to which it is always ready to sacrifice its immediate interest; and it is so difficult to understand it when one is outside the magic circle of the spell which passion has thrown over it! It is just in one of these passions of the nineteenth century, which we might call "equalised rationalism," that we must seek for the key of this troublesome enigma. It is a passion whose source lies very far away, in the Christian revolution which humanised power and proclaimed the moral equality of men. . . . Once it was admitted that all men are equally the sons of God and that the only difference that counts between them is that of their respective merits, it became difficult to recognise that certain men had a hereditary right to command their fellows, without rendering an account of their actions to any one. The rationalism of the last centuries, by arming that passion with the force of philosophical arguments, increased its strength, which after the French Revolution became one of the energies which animated modern civilisation.

It has cost us dear. All the wars and revolutions which have steeped Europe in blood from 1789 until 1918 proceeded directly or indirectly from that passion. The political régimes to which it has given rise are everywhere troubled by profound disorders and unsolvable contradictions. Everywhere they present themselves, ostensibly to make the rights of the people triumph; in reality they only serve to increase the already long list of their duties. The peoples now not only have the duty of instructing themselves, of working, of making war: they have also the duty of governing themselves if they do not wish to fall into anarchy or under the rule of a despot. But that master passion is so strong and so general, it penetrates so deeply into the whole moral and social life of our epoch, that it seems to me not possible that it should be arrested anywhere by utilitarian considerations. The world is prepared still to suffer a great deal more in order that its equalising rationalism should be more and more satisfied.

Let us add, in order that we may well understand the actual situation of the world, that historical accidents have during the last ten years served this passion beyond all forecasts that might reasonably have been made. If it was easy to foresee that the defeat of Germany would have annulled 1870, and weakened the monarchical and aristocratic principle throughout Europe, who could have imagined that the Romanoffs, Hapsburgs, and Hohenzollerns would all have fallen together? The formidable surprise of the World War was that triple catastrophe; the Russian monarchy, not having the strength to await the day of victory, anticipated the fate of the dynasties which she had contributed to conquer. The day when the three dynasties fell the whole monarchical system of Continental Europe was virtually destroyed.

We shall not see our way in the confusion of our time so long as European and American opinion does not understand the capital importance of that enormous event, and the lesson to be learnt from it for the future. The old world is very troubled, and the new one does not sleep on a bed

of roses. Anxious voices, alarms, pessimistic forecasts, reach us from America also, and every day become more numerous. Remedies are everywhere sought for the obscure and complicated ills by which all States are more or less tormented. At the same time, we ought never to lose sight of this very simple principle, which is, as it were, the conclusion of that long history and the great lesson which the catastrophe of Imperial Germany has bequeathed to us: that the more power in a Government is founded on privileges which are repugnant to the equalising rationalism of our time, the more will the people expect of it.

This is the great danger inherent in dictatorship to-day. In all the countries of Europe there are movements of opinion which only see salvation in the organisation of a dictatorial power—that is to say, absolute power exempt from all control or discussion. In certain countries these movements have emerged from the field of theory and discussion, and have succeeded in grasping power. At bottom these dictatorships are only attempts to resuscitate, as far as possible, the old monarchical power. The principle of heredity is abandoned to save from the absolute power of the Kings of former days that control of discussion which takes infallibility for granted. The dictators of the moment are absolute Kings, but temporary ones, who replace the fallen royalty or who prop up an enfeebled throne.

Their power wounds the modern conscience less than the former absolute power of the Kings because it is not hereditary, and it always supposes at least the presumption of real qualities in the dictator. But it still wounds our conscience, for we can no longer allow the gift of infallibility to any man made of the same flesh as ourselves, and consequently we cannot admit an indisputable and uncontrolled power. Dictatorships therefore find themselves in the same position as that of the German Government in the years which preceded the war: they are forced to justify their extraordinary powers by exceptional services and successes. The people obey, but they become exacting. They demand increasingly that the infallibility should not be a constitutional fiction, but a reality. "A dictatorship," said an authority on these subjects, the Empress Eugénie, to M. Paleologue, "presupposes a compact with fortune."

It is easy to see to what dangers a Government may be exposed, and into what adventures it may be drawn, which finds itself in this position at a moment when such exceptional services belong to the world of dreams, when new Bismarcks are impossible, and when the mind of the public of all peoples so easily loses the sense of what is and what is not within the range of possibility. For there is still this additional complication: in an epoch and in countries where the public mind does not easily allow itself to be drawn outside realities, one might always hope that it would not pass certain limits in its exigencies towards even absolute Governments. But it is difficult to foresee to-day what a people might believe to be possible, and demand as an indisputable right, from a Government that wished to escape from the trials, obligations, and humiliations imposed by the equalising rationalism of our day upon all those who wish to command.

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OXFORD STREET TO DAY AND YESTERDAY.

MODERN Oxford Street is one of the busiest shopping centres in the world. And it is a remarkable fact that this tradition began even in the days of the early Roman invasion. At the time of Augustus's rule, London was a great trading centre. Ships from all parts of the world brought their wares to the huge annual fair held here, and long processions of slaves and horses carried them from the ships to the city. London was crossed and recrossed by many little rivers, notably the Tyburn, which



ERECTED IN 1851: THE MARBLE ARCH, DESIGNED BY NASH.

divided the present Oxford Street, the Westbourne, the Fleet, and the Walbrook, all tributaries of the Thames. To divert the trade assembled from these, a new road was made, the forefather of Oxford Street. The first Roman bridge, intended as a military bridge to connect the citadel of London with the great highway of the island, was constructed very near, and, after this was built, followed quickly the long road now extending from Marble Arch to Holborn.

After the Roman rule, London suffered the period of decline which followed in nearly all those countries which suddenly relaxed from the discipline of those marvellous empire-builders. The road was allowed to sink into bad repair, gradually degenerating until, in 1716, Penant describes it as



THE OLD PANTHEON, OXFORD STREET, OPENED IN 1772.

"a deep hollow road and full of sloughs, with here and there a ragged house, the lurking-place of cut-throats." It was then known as the Tyburn road, down which the condemned prisoners were dragged, behind their coffins, from Newgate to the gallows. The Tyburn gallows were erected very near the present site of the Marble Arch. An idea of Oxford Street at this period is given by Hogarth's famous illustration, "On the Way to Tyburn," showing the terrible procession and the crowd sinking to their knees in mire. Such was the state of the King's Highway in the early eighteenth century!

Soon after this, however, a most rapid transformation took place, and as early as 1777 the character of the street had completely changed. A contemporary critic of London wrote: "Our streets are now wide, straight and commodious. We have in Oxford Road the outlines of the noblest

street in Europe. In length, width, and straightness it surpasses everything of its kind, and requires only to be adorned with 'gorgeous palaces and solemn temples' like the Corso at Rome or the Strada Nuova at Genoa to eclipse them both in fame. Nor is it arrogance to expect this: a passion for building in town seems to arise among the nobility at present; how many handsome structures, then, may there not be erected along those sides? Already there is begun in it one public edifice of bold and elegant design." This was the Pantheon, on the south side of the Oxford Road, which was opened in 1772, and was described as "a superb building... dedicated to the nocturnal revels of the British nobility." History has many romantic stories to tell of the masquerades which were constantly held there.

The present name, Oxford Street, appears to have been adopted in 1725. It was named after the Earl of Oxford, whose wife gave her name to Cavendish Square. This square and its adjacent streets were the first part of



OXFORD STREET IN THE DAYS OF THE HORSE BUS

London to be built on the north side of Oxford Street, but the district was nothing like completed until towards the end of the eighteenth century. The agitation for the new name came from a most unexpected source. Defoe tells us that in 1725 a new Bear Garden, called Figg's Theatre, was erected there, "being a stage for the gladiators or prize-fighters. The gentlemen of the science, taking offence at its being called Tyburn Road, though it



THE OXFORD STREET OF TODAY: A WORLD SHOPPING CENTRE.

really is so, will have it called the Oxford Road." Who would have suspected prize-fighters of such delicate susceptibilities!

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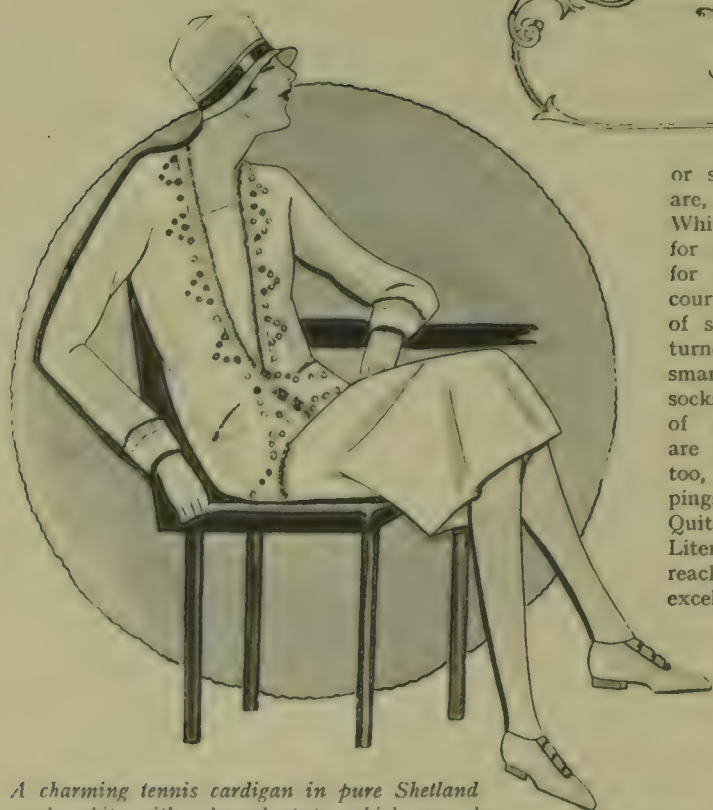
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The Season's Modes.

At last we are beginning that exhilarating time when the fashions have suddenly come to life everywhere and are no longer abstract subjects to be studied in the shop-windows. Their Majesties' Courts are the official opening of the eventful London Season. The débutantes' frocks this year have a particularly youthful aspect that is very charming. The frocks are simple, and in softly tinted chiffons and satin, with long dipping skirts and draperies which blend with the trains far better than last year's dresses. Embroideries of diamanté and crystal are strewn lightly on the train, and sometimes on the corsage of the frock, but the entirely beaded dress is reserved for the older woman. At ordinary evening functions you see two distinct types of frock—the close-fitting, beautifully draped affair of satin, with perhaps a long "fish-tail" at the side or back, and alternatively the bouffant robe de style in chiffon or net which dips at the back and is composed of many frills and flat tucks.

In the Afternoon.

There is far more variation in the afternoon frocks. Printed materials of all kinds are very smart, worn with plain straight coats lined to match. Tiny leaf patterns in soft yellows and green are distinctly favoured, and posies of vivid marigolds are used to enhance the colourings. Frilling and pleating is introduced wherever possible, and the tiered skirt is almost universal. Circular tiers, rising to a bow on one hip, is the most favoured variation, as it does not detract from the height. Scarves attached to the dress and wound tightly round the neck are also characteristic. As for the coats, they are, on the whole, rather simple and straight, with no collars to speak of, but with decoration concentrated on the cuffs. One lovely model from a Paris *couturier*, for instance, boasted enormous cuffs of lynx, reaching almost to the elbow, and another was embroidered on the same scale, while the rest of the coat was finished simply by plain revers.

Sports Clothes.

Although the ordinary fashions have grown more elaborate, and consequently more interesting, still the sports silhouette is of even greater importance. At the hundreds of mannequin parades in Paris and London, the proportion of sports ensembles was nearly always in the majority. It is hardly necessary to talk of the jumper suit—it seems that this has become an institution. There are few variations: diagonals and spots instead of stripes, and gold or silver tinsel thread lightly interwoven with the stockinette. Crêpe-de-Chine and Angora are still allied, and in three-piece outfits the cardigan coat is universal, carried out in tweed, crêpe-de-Chine,

or stockinette. On the tennis court fashions are, if possible, more practical than ever. White is, of course, the only correct colour for the frock, and serves as a good basis for striking colour schemes. Every hard-court player has adopted the sensible mode of socks to prevent fatigue, and their gay turned-down tops help a great deal towards smartness. You can buy now belt and socks to match, and very vivid shades of gentian-blue and mustard yellow are extremely fashionable. The shoes, too, are made with coloured strapings and band right across the foot. Quite an innovation is a tennis boot. Literally, it is a shoe with the upper part reaching just above the ankle. This is excellent for anyone who suffers from weak ankles, and they look very trim and workmanlike just topped by the socks.

Inexpensive Tennis Frocks.

The tennis enthusiast who plays regularly every week needs at least six or seven practical frocks which wash easily and do not lose their colour. And the more inexpensive they are the better. The two well-cut frocks pictured here are wonderful bargains at Gamages, Holborn, E.C. The one on the left, finished with tiny lines of faint red stitching, is in shantung, and costs only 12s. 11d.; while the other is in spun silk, with the bodice ornamented with crossway tucks. The price of this is 21s. 9d. There are other dresses in spun silk ranging from 13s. 11d., all carefully designed to allow complete freedom of movement. Trim flannel tennis blazers can be secured for 21s. 9d., and socks with coloured tops are only 1s. 11d. a pair.

Wraps of Shetland Wool.

One of the rules of the game that no one can afford to ignore is to put on a woolly wrap directly you stop playing. At the Shetland Industries, 92, George Street, Baker Street, W., you can find delightful woolies of every description which have come straight from the hands of the crofters in the Shetland Isles. From there comes the pretty cardigan on the left of this page, carried out in white bordered with coloured spots. The price is 2 guineas. There are, too, sleeveless jumpers available for 27s. 6d., and plain sports jumpers in white, grey, fawn, or moorit can be secured for 25s. There are also very useful jumper suits for tennis on chilly days, completed with scarves to match, costing 90s. complete. They are of pure hand-knit Shetland in natural colours, with Fair Isle borders. An illustrated catalogue giving other useful accessories can be obtained gratis and post free on request.

New Forms in Tennis Shoes.

Tennis shoes are no longer dull affairs in a standardised pattern. They can be as varied as the ordinary shoe, and a quartette of practical and quite inexpensive models by Manfields, of Regent Street, W., are pictured here. The laced shoes are in buckskin, and cost 16s. 11d., and below is a pair in white canvas with a new stitched front, costing only 8s. 11d. The

canvas shoes opposite with a small heel are in light beige, and can be secured for 6s. 11d., and above is a white sandal, price 5s. 11d. For ordinary outdoor wear with sports clothes there are well-made light willow calf shoes with low heels available for 26s. 11d.

Lawn Tennis Coaching.

In this age of specialists, everyone who wants to play tennis well needs lessons, and even good players take them to improve their game. Captain



New variations in tucking are introduced in these trim tennis frocks, which are both very inexpensive at Gamages, Holborn, E.C. The one on the left is in shantung, and the other in spun silk, both good washing fabrics.

H. C. Evans, the winner of seventeen open championships and a member of the Surrey County Team up to 1922, has organised a splendid school of lawn-tennis coaching, and engagements are accepted in any part of the United Kingdom. The head office is at 7, Baker Street, W., from which full particulars can be obtained. Special attention is given to advanced players needing knowledge of court craft, and exhibition matches are arranged and club match teams coached. The London coaching centres are at York Gate Tennis Courts, Regent's Park; the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park; and the Ethelbert Hard Courts, Bromley.

The New Ayres Racquet.

Amongst experienced players the new 1928 Ayres racquet has already won great appreciation. It is made with the frame of finest English ash, perfectly balanced, with blue and white gut shoulder bindings, blue insertions at the wedge, and blue cross purlings. The price is 75s. (the "S.N.D." Prince's model), and it is obtainable from all sports dealers. Another excellent Ayres racquet for ordinary club use is the "Wasp," costing only 60s. The Ayres "Championship" stitchless lawn-tennis ball, price 19s. 6d. per dozen, is good for hard courts.



Tennis shoes in new designs, from Manfields, Regent Street, W. The laced model is in buckskin, and the others in beige and white canvas, some with crêpe rubber soles.

MODERN MARTYRS



THE GLOBE-TROTTERS.

Each night a fresh Hotel engulfs these Pilgrims tense and lean,
Who mail deceptive postcards home of views they've never seen—
With suitcases and spectacles and Baedeker complete
They pace the Platforms of the World where Guide and Porter meet.

Though frequently they envy those in cosy padded cells,
Immune from rude Commissionaires, and dust and foreign smells,
They follow on Abdulla's track from Iceland to Peru,
And breathe the Globe-Trotter's Delight Columbus never knew.

F. R. Holmes.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By JOHN PRIOLEAU.

THE BOON OF SLIDING SEATS.—THE TWO-LITRE BALLOT.

THERE is one particular and very important respect in which one is glad to see that the small car, whether open or closed, is being increasingly improved, and that is in the adoption of sliding seats. Many people are naturally rather reluctant to buy these miniature saloons, for the simple reason that those with fixed front seats are generally extremely difficult to get into and out of. Quite literally, gymnastic feats are often necessary for full-grown humans to enter or leave them.

A Great Improvement.

Even with open cars, especially if they are of the sporting type, a proper sliding front seat, or, better still, two separate ones, makes all the difference in the world, as I have recently discovered myself. My own car is fitted with separate front bucket seats which can, with the pressure of a couple of fingers only, be made to travel about fourteen inches forward and backward. This means that four people can enter the car and leave it in a more or less respectable manner, and not crawling on hands and knees, as is so often the case. Driver and front passenger, having slid the seats back so as to afford a perfectly clear entry, get in, sit down, and pull themselves forward to allow the whole width of the back doors to be available for the other two passengers. I am not speaking of the seat which is adjustable over a short distance and which must be fixed with a nut or nuts, but of one that runs on lines, as mine do.

An Early Example.

It seems, on the face of it, a very obvious thing to have invented, and for the average sensible person to demand; but it is only within quite recent times that those manufacturers whose aim is to give you a really comfortable car, and who know how to make the most of a small space, have begun to standardise this type of fitting. Oddly enough, I had a 1922 car for five years which had a single sliding front seat worked in much the same way as the better kind are to-day, all that was necessary being to press down a trigger and push or

a single seat so arranged. Once you have driven a car with this seat mechanism—such, for example, as the Leveroll, which is fitted to a

the fullest possible use of every inch of the accommodation of your car, no matter what size it may be.

THE TWO-LITRE BALLOT.

The new so-called 12-h.p. Ballot, one of the best-known French fast cars, differs in one rather unusual respect from most of its competitors. It has a four-cylinder engine of two-litre capacity, but, instead of the almost general dimensions of 72 by 120, its bore and stroke measure 69 by 130. This return to comparatively long-stroke practice is rather interesting, especially as the Ballot engine runs at high speeds, the maximum revolution rate being 3600 a minute.

Its Stalwart Build.

It is a car most obviously French. That is to say, from one end to the other its design and construction are on the most stalwart principles, and everywhere the margin of safety is obviously very great. The engine, however, in appearance resembles rather more the Italian than the French type, being an unusually clean design. The valves are operated by an overhead cam-shaft, with light rockers, and are offset at an angle of about 25 degrees on each side. An unusually large magneto provides the ignition, driven off the forward end of the crank-shaft and set crossways. A Zenith triple diffuser carburetter is fitted.

The centrally controlled, four-speed gear-box has very well-calculated ratios, third speed, in particular, being of great use in acceleration. It is, of course, a car in which the driver should make full use of the box, if he wishes to get the best out of it, although there is good enough flexibility on top gear to satisfy most people. The rest of the chassis does not call for any particular comment.

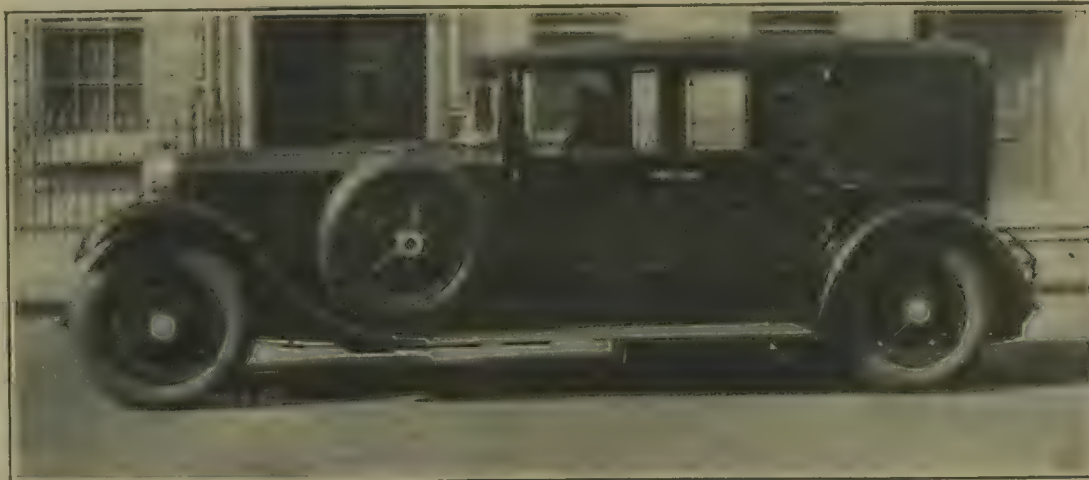
A Fast Car.

The Ballot is undoubtedly a powerful car in its class. It is very fast on top and third, and is obviously designed for really high speed work over Continental roads. The car which I took out on trial at the request of the



SPRING IN LEAFY WARWICKSHIRE: A "SUPER-SIX" CROSSLEY FABRIC SALOON AT THE PICTURESQUE GATES OF A WELL-KNOWN COUNTRY MANSION.

This Crossley model is one of the latest produced by Crossley Motors, Ltd., and has a speed of seventy-five miles an hour. It is, however, particularly silent in running.



AN ARISTOCRAT OF THE ROAD FOR SPRING TRAVEL: THE DAIMLER DOUBLE-SIX "50" CORSICA ENCLOSED LANDAUETTE, SUPPLIED TO MR. OWEN MOCATTA BY STRATTON INSTONE, LTD.



MOTORING AMID THE BEAUTIES OF SPRING: A 15.9-H.P. HOTCHKISS, WITH WEYMANN SALOON BODY, IN A DELIGHTFUL SETTING OF APRIL WOODLAND.



THE PLEASURES OF SPRING ON THE ROAD: A 10-H.P. SWIFT FABRIC SALOON HALTED NEAR WALTON HALL, LADY MORDAUNT'S BEAUTIFUL HOME IN WARWICKSHIRE.

pull the seat with the weight of one's body. That marked a great advance for 1922; but to my mind, it is only half the battle to have

number of makes now—you will wonder how we have been able to bear with the fixed or only slightly movable seat. It allows you to make

Car Mart, Ltd., was stated to have a maximum speed of about eighty miles an hour. I had no opportunity, or for that matter, no wish, to verify

[Continued on page 720.]

THE STORIED PAST OF INDIA.

(Continued from Page 685.)

THE high artistic level of the terra-cotta plaques and other sculptures found at Paharpur leaves no doubt as to their age, which cannot be far removed from the best period of Gupta art. The wealth of material now made available by the discovery of this unique monument is likely to prove of the greatest help in tracing the beginnings of Bengali art, and the development of the Saivite and Vaishnavite cults in Bengal, as well as the influence exerted upon each other by the Brahmanical and Buddhist religions.

Nalanda was the site of a famous Buddhist University which was visited by the Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tshang, in the middle of the seventh century A.D., and was still vigorous in the eleventh. Outstanding among the many edifices recently unearthed is a stupa of vast proportions, which proves to have been reconstructed and enlarged on six occasions, each of the successive envelopes added to it being more imposing than its predecessor. The fifth in this succession has now had its eastern façade laid bare by cutting away the later additions—a task which involved the removal of over 150,000 cubic feet of solid brickwork; but the bas-reliefs and ornaments (including many admirable figures of the Buddha and Bodhisattvas) which have thus been laid bare on its façade more than compensate for the labour expended. Rarely indeed, if ever, in the history of excavation has so well preserved a monument—at once so vast and so fragile—been disinterred from the ground, and the greatest credit is due to the excavator, Mr. J. A. Page, for the skill with which the work has been accomplished.

Another feature of the past season's excavation has been the disclosure of a broad avenue leading up to the stupa, with a range of continuous monasteries on its eastern side and a corresponding range of detached stupas on its west. The monasteries, which number eight in all, have evidently been rebuilt on several occasions between the seventh and twelfth centuries A.D., and there is evidence to show that in one case as many as nine structures were erected, one on the ruins of another. Hiuen Tshang tells us that the monasteries which he saw at Nalanda were four storeys in height, and his statement is borne out by the exceptional thickness of the enclosing walls. As a rule, the destruction of these buildings resulted from fire, and it is due to this circumstance that so many minor antiquities were left in the buildings when they were hurriedly abandoned. Besides many other articles of value, these antiquities include

an exceptionally fine series of copper and bronze images, mainly of the eighth or ninth centuries A.D., of great artistic merit. Among them are several figures of Hindu deities of the same date, which show to what extent Brahmanism had then encroached on the preserves of Buddhism.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"BABY CYCLONE." AT THE LYRIC.

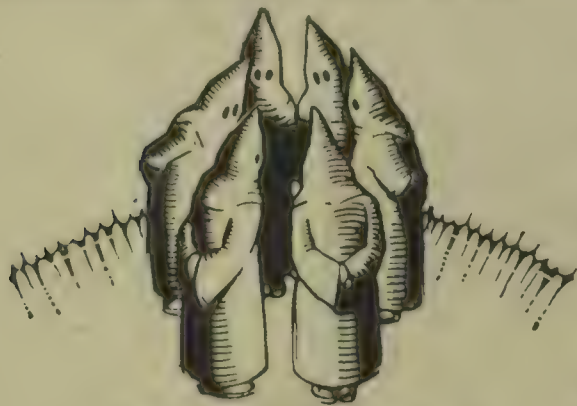
IT is all about a dog, or two women's passion for a dog, that Mr. George M. Cohan, author of "Get Rich Quick Wallingford," has written in his new farce, "Baby Cyclone," and a fine hullabaloo that dog causes. The dog, as good an actor as any in the cast, is a Pekinese, whom a maddened husband sells out of jealousy because his wife lavishes on the little creature all her attention and affection. Originally owned by Mrs. Hurley, Baby Cyclone becomes the property of Miss Lydia Webster. Thenceforward there is a battle royal between the two young women, in the course of which Lydia's fiancé, Joseph Meadows, is perhaps the chief sufferer. It is from his house that Jessie Hurley recaptures her pet, and he it is who gets a black eye during an altercation between wife and husband. Mr. Joseph Coyne, in a welcome return to farce, plays the part of Meadows, and sets a fast and furious pace of fun which his stage-companions emulate. See them before the policeman called on to the scene: Miss Cecily Byrne, voluble in her indignation as Lydia; Miss Kathleen O'Regan, a tornado of wrath as Jessie; Mr. Frank Vosper, full of hatred for his dog rival; and Mr. Coyne in his very best form of protesting innocence; while every ponderous word of Mr. Drayton as the policeman adds to the humour of the situation. The dog listens to the stage quarrels and accepts the women's kisses with endearing placidity. Perhaps, just at the end, there is a little too much of him, when he is multiplied by three to bring peace into the story; but, then, in the nick of time, a cat takes up the running, strolling quietly on the stage and lapping up the milk that the titular hero had disdained. On the whole, a capital joke, which for quite long periods keeps its audience rocking with laughter.

"OTHER MEN'S WIVES." AT ST. MARTIN'S.

Out of rather hackneyed materials, which furnish a very plethora of plot, Mr. Walter Hackett, in "Other

Men's Wives," has elaborated a highly ingenious and amusing tale. The details are certainly familiar enough. A motorist and another man's wife held up for the night at an hotel; a *femme de chambre* masquerading as the wife; a detective hunting for stolen diamonds, in aid of divorce proceedings; the masquerading chamber-maid dropping the diamonds, and lying consistently as to how they came into her hands; the arrival on the scene of the wife's jealous husband and the detective's employer—all these are items of the plot, to say nothing of a murder committed just before the play begins. But, hackneyed though they are, one accepts them readily enough because of the dexterity with which they are handled by the playwright, because he manages somehow to keep his audience interested and entertained, and because also he is helped by excellent all-round interpretation. Miss Fay Compton, especially, who, of course, has always emotion at her command, achieves a *tour de force* of light comedy acting in the part of the sham chamber-maid; delightful in a whole gamut of moods, she makes the improbable plausible time and again. An admirable foil to Miss Compton's maid is the timid and breathless wife of Miss Marion Lorne. And if Mr. Leslie Banks's powers are not seriously tested in this piece, Mr. Robert Holmes is found an exceedingly droll part as the detective, and Mr. Boris Ranevsky scores as a gendarme who reveals culinary genius in an emergency. There are small points which Mr. Hackett never explains, loose ends which he never picks up; but in presence of the charm of Miss Fay Compton and general liveliness of the performance, such trivialities pass unnoticed.

Under an illustration (in our issue of March 31) of General Nobile's airship "Italia," for his new North Pole expedition, we described it, according to information received, as "one of the only two existing Zeppelins." We much regret that on this point we were evidently misinformed, as an Italian correspondent writes: "This airship, of the semi-rigid type, is entirely Italian, both in design and construction. The Zeppelin is of the rigid type. The designer [of the "Italia"] is General Nobile, who is a splendid airman and a very clever engineer. The airships of Class 'N' are his creation. It was 'Nr' which, under the name of 'Norge,' accomplished two years ago the memorable flight from Svalbard to Alaska, over the North Pole, and another was sold last year to the Japanese Army."



SILENT SIX SECRETS

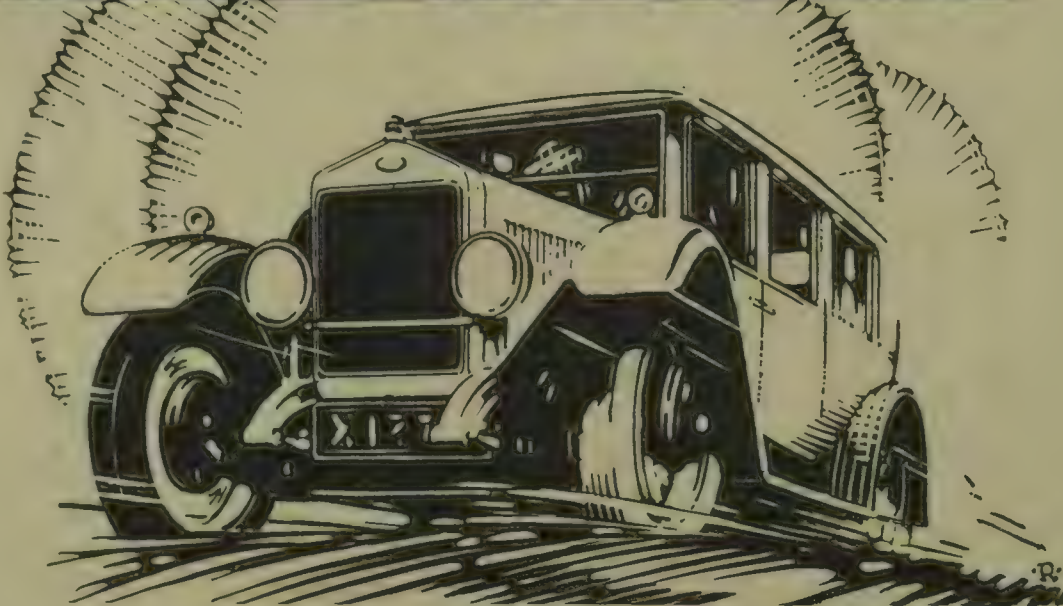
"TO my mind," says Mr. John Prioleau in the *Daily Mirror*, "the two best features of this new Wolseley are the engine's quite unusual sweetness of running and its noiselessness. . . . Under load with open throttle on top speed there is surprisingly little

to be heard from the bonnet. . . . The engine's suspension embodies rubber blocks as vibration dampers, and with a seven-bearing balanced crankshaft the makers have certainly succeeded in producing really

smooth running. . . . You get the pleasing sensation of having complete control of the car in all circumstances."—May we send you catalogue of this marvellous car, or arrange a TRIAL RUN?

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CHAIRS, on carved
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LONDON W.C.1

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

(Continued from Page 717.)

this claim, but I am quite willing to believe that, with the large Weymann saloon which was fitted,



"HOW FAR FOR £5?" THE START OF THE RECENT TRIAL OF A 10-25-H.P. ROVER SALOON, WHICH GAVE THE ANSWER AS "2147 MILES."

In this interesting trial, the 10-25-h.p. Rover covered 2149 miles, at a cost of £5. In our photograph the Misses Debenham are seen tossing-up to decide who should drive first at the start of the run.

as high speeds can be reached as are compatible with safety on our roads.

Gear-
Changing.

Being distinctly of the sports type, the engine is not particularly quiet, especially between

forty and fifty miles an hour; but it runs with very little vibration, and such noise as it makes is indicative of robust health. Like many French cars, its manners are, so to speak, a little rough now and then; but there is no question whatever about its being a well-bred machine. Everything about it points to its being a first-class production. Gear-changing requires a certain amount of practice

before it can be done quickly and noiselessly, chiefly because the disengagement of the clutch has to be rather carefully timed. On the car I tried it seemed to me rather reluctant to slow down, and double declutching, therefore, was a slightly longer process than usual. The gear lever might with advantage be brought closer to the driver.

The Brakes.

The vacuum servo-operated four-wheel brake set is very powerful and smooth in operation. On this occasion the front-wheel pair needed a little adjustment, as they were not strictly compensated. There was a slight pull to the near side when they were quickly applied. The side brake had apparently not been adjusted at all, as it was incapable of holding the car on the most modest of slopes. Obviously this is not a fault of the car, but a grave sin of omission on the part of an individual. The steering is particularly good at high speeds, and this, coupled with the excellent road-holding qualities (which, by the way, were quite unusual), made

it a really delightful car to drive fast, but at lower speeds I thought the action of the steering a little heavy.

I took the Ballot up one of my steepest test hills, which has a maximum gradient of one in six at the top, and it took it very well, finishing up with a drop to second speed. It was not a particularly fast climb, but it was a sound one. The intermediate gears are notably quiet in action, and except, as I said, at high speeds, there is very little noise inside the Weymann body.

This body I thought an unusually comfortable example of its type. It is exceptionally large for the power of the chassis, there being ample room

for five people with long legs. It carries a big trunk behind to hold suit-cases, and behind that, again, two spare wheels. It will be seen, therefore, that the car's performance with this body-work is decidedly praiseworthy.

The price of the touring sports chassis is £495, and of the Weymann four-door, round-backed saloon, £755. It struck me as being a thoroughly attractive car.



A HOOPER OPEN TOURER ROLLS-ROYCE DEMONSTRATION CAR AT DELHI: A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE FAMOUS KUTAB MINAR, OR PILLAR OF VICTORY, DATING FROM THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

The car is finished in pastel strawberry and red, and is upholstered in red leather to match. It is fitted with Triplex safety glass.

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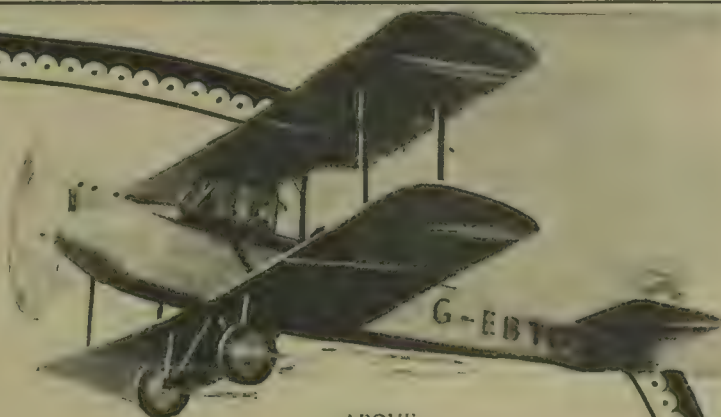
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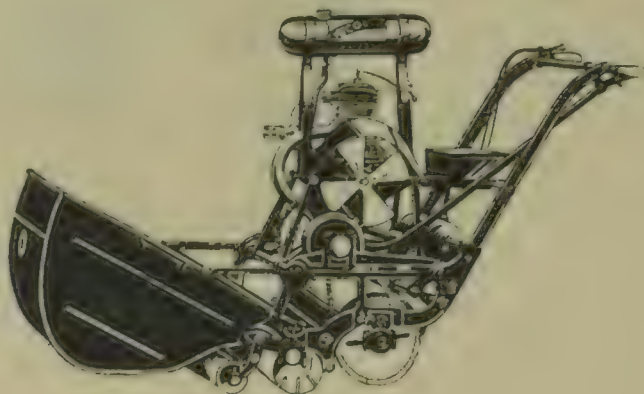


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THE WINNERS OF THE MEN'S
DOUBLES AT WIMBLEDON IN 1927:
MESSRS. F. T. HUNTER (LEFT) AND
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THE REIGNING LADY CHAMPION AT
WIMBLEDON: MISS HELEN WILLS.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE 1928

PHYLLIS COURT	May 14-19.
SURBITON	„ 21-26.
CHISWICK PARK	May 28-June 2.
GIPSY (STAMFORD HILL)	June 4-9.
BECKENHAM	June 11-16.
NORTHERN (MANCHESTER)	June 18-23.
QUEEN'S CLUB	June 18-23.
WIMBLEDON	June 25 <i>et seq.</i>
FELIXSTOWE	July 9-14.
FRINTON-ON-SEA	„ 16-21.

Within a very few weeks the summer tennis season will commence in earnest, and the event signalling this is the Surbiton Tournament, usually the first of the grass court meetings, and commencing on May 21. The performance of the leading English players will be followed with additional interest this year, as it is hoped that the engagement of Karl Kozeluh at Wimbledon, in an endeavour to stiffen up the form of the home players, will produce some tangible result towards repelling the foreign invasion. It will be interesting to try and determine whether the desired effect will accrue from merely taking part in hard practice games alone, as it is possible to argue that no amount of practice will eradicate something which may be fundamentally wrong in the production of the stroke. However, time will tell. Concerning English tennis generally, the number of people playing the game still continues to grow. The proportion of really star

(Continued opposite.)



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THE WINNERS OF THE WOMEN'S DOUBLES AT WIMBLEDON IN 1927: MISS HELEN WILLS (LEFT) AND MISS ELIZABETH RYAN.

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TORQUAY -	" 20-25.
CUMBERLAND L.T.C.	Sept. 17-22.
DRIVE CLUB -	" 17-22.
ROEHAMPTON -	" 24-29.
WEST SIDE C.C. -	Oct. 1-6.
COVERED COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS (QUEEN'S)	
	Oct. 12, 13, 15-27.



THE REIGNING MAN CHAMPION AT WIMBLEDON: M. HENRI COCHET.

players is still very meagre, although the standard of play throughout the country is higher than ever, particularly in the case of the girls. This is probably due to the fact that they enjoy an enormous advantage over the boys, inasmuch as a large proportion of first-class girls' schools receive regular visits from competent coaches—a privilege not yet extended to the boys. It is by no means common knowledge that there are a number of people at different centres who undertake such coaching. When greater facilities exist for proper teaching of really young players it will be a much easier matter to produce a British champion. Whilst a great deal of prejudice still remains to be overcome with regard to tennis at boys' schools, signs are not wanting that a little more sympathy is being shown in this matter, and before long it is to be hoped that tennis will form part of the schedule of sports at all schools.



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To CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters intended for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 15, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.

SAUL BRADBURY (Philadelphia).—In No. 4020, after 1. QB4, there is no mate when the Black Kt goes N.W. Your problem is too unsophisticated. It has only one mate, and the key is too strong, protecting the Bishop and robbing the King of his only "flight" square. Try again!

E. PINKNEY (Driffield).—Yes, to the experienced solver the short threat makes the key easy to find, but many have been caught by the try QKt1.

H. BURGESS (St. Leonard's).—Your solution of No. 4022 was acknowledged a fortnight ago. In No. 4021 no solution could be considered complete if it omitted to state which Knight was to be moved. In this case it could not be taken for granted, some correspondents actually naming the wrong Knight!

SOLOMON VINEBERG (Montreal).—In No. 4020 (Boswell), R(K3)—B3 is foil-1 by BQ8. No. 4022 (Clutsum), is not so simple as it appears, and BKT7 does not answer because of Kt×P! Always suspect a key move that looks obvious and easy, there is generally a "snag" somewhere.

C. K. THOMAS (Ithaca, N.Y.).—In No. 4022, KtK6 is not a possible move, but we have given you credit for a slip of the typewriter.

T. A. KRISHNAMACHARI.—We endeavour to set only original and unpublished problems in the I.L.N. The two-mover you send, though somewhat lacking in variety, is an interesting example of the "running-the-gauntlet" key, and we should be pleased to receive and consider any new work you may care to send.

E. CASTELLO WHITE (New York).—Your Hydra, or persistent, Knight is an amusing idea, but a little too slight for our column.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 4023.—BY CHARLES H. BATTERY.
5f2; 1b6; 1p1ep3; 1Kt:Bkt; 1Pprkkt1P; 1Bkt1p3; KtRch.
4; —in three moves.

KEY-MOVE: QB2 (Qh2f2); threat, Q×P mate.

If 1. — P×Q; 2. KtK5ch, KB4; 3. Rb2 mate.

If 1. — KtK7 or Q1; 2. B×Pch, K×Kt(K4); 3. BQ1 mate.

If 1. — K×K'(B6); 2. Q×Pch, R(or Kt)Q6; 3. Rb2 mate.

If 1. — K×Kt(K4); 2. Q×Pch, BK5; 3. Q×B mate.

If 1. — KB4; 2. Q×Pch, RQ5; 3. KtK4 mate.

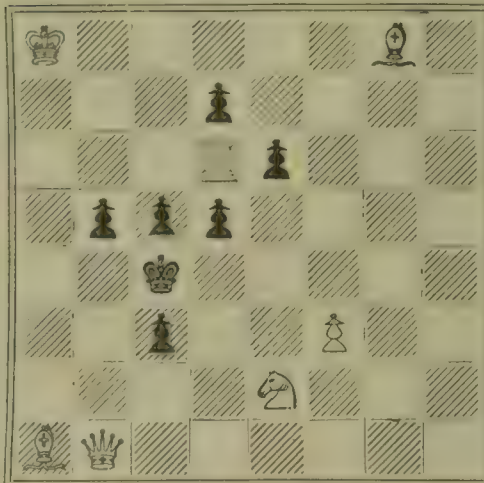
This problem was sent to us by one of our American correspondents, with the remark that his friend Dowd thought it was very good. We agree with Mr. Dowd, and so do many of our solvers, except those who were caught by the near try of 1. QKt1 (KtK7; 2. B×P, K×Kt (K4); 3. ???). The "short threat" made by the key-move is, of course, a disadvantage, and makes Black's defences a little obvious, but the two Knights *en prise* and the Q sacrifice seem to have provided plenty of amusement for our readers.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEM No. 4020 received from Charles Willing (Philadelphia), George Parbury (Singapore), and T. A. Krishnamachari (Madras); of No. 4021 from John Hannan (Newburgh, N.Y.), F. N. (Vigo), and T. A. Krishnamachari; of No. 4022 from E. Castello White (New York), J. W. Smedley (Brooklyn), C. K. Thomas (Ithaca, N.Y.), Fr. Fix (Birkenfeld), T. C. Marcos (Academia de Intendencia Militar, Avila), R. B. Cooke (Portland, Maine), A. Kemp, W. J. Leonard, and G. H. Loman (Saltley College); of No. 4023 from F. N. (Vigo), A. Edmeston (Llandudno), Rev. L. D. Hildyard (Rowley), Fr. Fix, E. Pinkney (Driffield), P. G. Gale (Thornton Heath), H. Burgess (St. Leonard's), Antonio Ferreira (Porto), and Comandante

F. Melendez (Ceuta); and of No. 4024 from Rev. L. D. Hildyard, Rev. W. Scott (Elzlin), P. J. Wood (Wakefield), R. Chapman (Heaton Chapel), R. B. N. (Hardwicke), L. W. Cafferata (Newark), E. J. Gibbs, E. Staines, U. Heath (London), H. Richards (Brighton), Fr. Fix (Birkenfeld), and T. C. Marcos (Avila).

PROBLEM No. 4025.—By C. G. BROWN (Ancon, C.Z.).

BLACK (7 pieces).



WHITE (7 pieces).

In Forsyth notation: K5B1; 3p4; 3Rp3; 1ppp4; 2k6; 2p2P2; 4Kt3; BQ6.

White to play, and mate in two moves. (Key-move only required.)

The World's Champion will be "on view" at the Scarborough Chess Festival Week commencing on Saturday, May 28. He will give "simultaneous displays," and also, no doubt, his opinion on the much-discussed conditions of the next championship match. We think he is quite right in insisting that he shall defend the title subject to the same rules under which he won it; but hope the F.I.D.E., before the return match is played, will be able to standardise the regulations for future contests.

We congratulate Mr. Edward Boswell (Lancaster), a frequent and valued contributor to this column, on winning the first prize in the "World-Wide" Solution Tourney of the B. C. P. Congress (1927) from 100 competitors.

Mr. Victor Buerger, by his victory, narrow as it was, at the Cheltenham Congress, has consolidated his position in the van of our younger players. On the Continent he would be reckoned a "minor master," as this Tournament included three or four players of International rank.

Herr S. Abonyi seems to have set up a new record in simultaneous play. In Budapest recently he tackled 105 opponents and struck his flag to only six of them. It was a tremendous affair which finished with the arrival of the milkman (there are milkmen in Hungary!), and we do not know whether to admire more the skill and stamina of the solo performer or the patience of his 105th victim.

BERLIN MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

This was won by Nimzowitch, who finished half a point ahead of Bogoljubow. We give below a fine game won by the second-prize-winner against P. Johner, who took fourth prize; the third being captured by Dr. Savielly Tartakower, who is well known and very popular in London chess circles.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

WHITE (JOHNER.)	BLACK (BOGOLJUBOW.)	WHITE (JOHNER.)	BLACK (BOGOLJUBOW.)
1. PQ4	KtKB3	21. KtR2	To release the pin he is forced to close the R file.
2. PQB4	PK3	21.	BK3
3. KtKB3	PQ4	22. PR5	PQB4
4. KtB3	QKtQ2	23. QP×P	
5. P×P	P×P		
6. BB4			

This, played in preference to BKT5, seems to indicate some idea, thus early, of inviting the exchange of this B, castling Q side, and using the open KR file.

6.	PB3	24. QQ2	He might have gone to K2 at once, but still has visions of a winning attack on the KR file.
7. PK3	BK2	25. PK4	PQ5
8. BQ3	KtR4	26. KtB3	QO3
9. BKT3	Castles	27. QK2	BQKt5
10. QB2	PKKt3		
11. Castles (Q)			

Now follows the rapier and dagger play which usually characterises games where opponents castle on opposite sides, and Black must abandon his idea of Kt×B.

11.	KKt2	27.	R×Rch
12. KKt1	PR4	28. R×R	BKt5
13. KtK2	PR5	29. P×P	P×P
14. KtB4	Kt×Kt	30. QO1	QB5
15. B×Kt	PR6	31. KB4	BB6
16. PQKt3			

He dare not "bare his bosom to the storm."

White's threats have vanished, leaving "not a wrack behind," and Black seems to close quarters.

With "intentions that are obvious" White selects the only possible reply to stave off immediate disaster.

If 40. RQR7, the R moves away along the rank, and should White play R×RP, the B forks K and R.

White resigns.

Very clever play, in the best style of the Ukrainian master.

NOTE—In response to requests from many correspondents, it is proposed to make "Chess" a weekly feature from now on, space permitting. A problem and a game will appear fortnightly as at present and on the alternate Saturdays critical positions from actual play will be diagrammed, readers being invited to send in suggested continuations.

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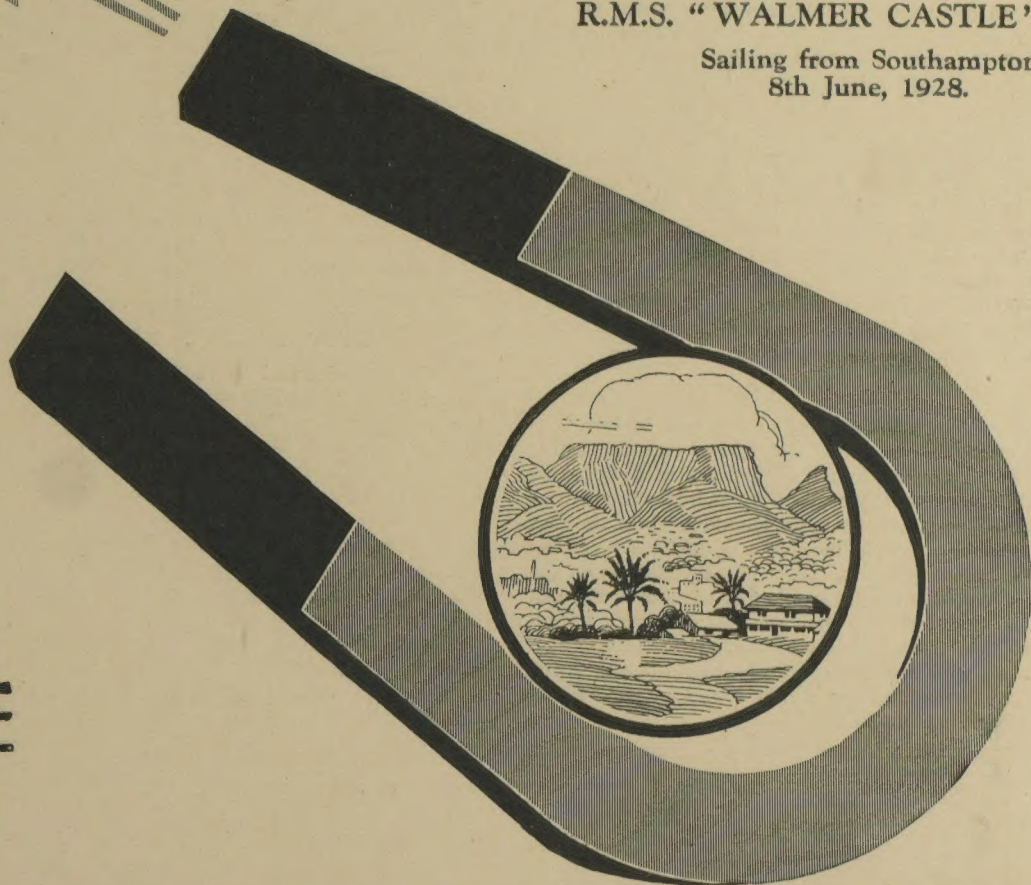
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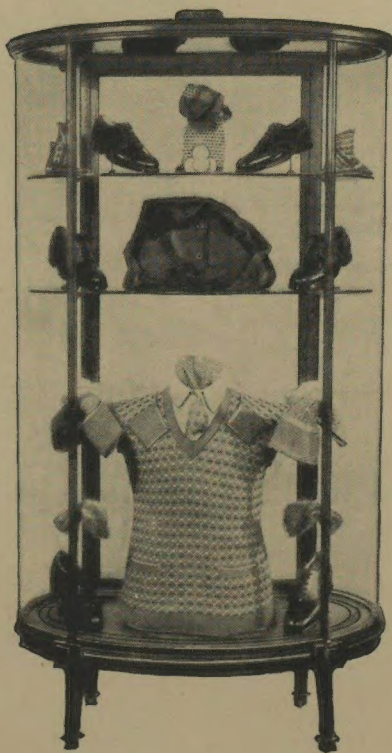
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A few weeks ago it was explained in these columns how complete dust-removal could be accomplished in the home by the use of a single appliance—the electric suction-cleaner. By its aid all the hidden dust can be routed out from obscure corners, all the nooks and crannies of furniture thoroughly cleaned, and all the dust embedded in the fibres of carpets, upholstery, and bedding drawn from its lair and trapped in a bag.

The obvious moral to be drawn from an electrical spring cleaning is that an occasional repetition of the process (which takes far less time and involves infinitely less labour and disturbance than ordinary spring cleaning) will keep the house at a very high standard of cleanliness. Electric cleaning is cleaning reduced to its simplest elements. There is, however, the additional consideration that an electrically equipped house creates much less dust than one dependent on the methods of fifty years ago.

WHY NO FIRES?

In every well-regulated household it has long been an established rule that spring cleaning marks the end of the fire season. This rule was supported by the optimistic fallacy that the British summer was a warm season, but its main foundation was the fact that a coal fire is a prolific source of dust. Every time coal is brought into the room or shovelled on to the fire; every time the fire is poked or the hearth cleaned, dust is produced. So well was this drawback appreciated that people endured the chills of our pseudo-summer with Spartan courage rather than spoil the effect of spring cleaning within a week or two of that heart-breaking ordeal.

With electric fires there is no dust. They produce pure heat, without even any fumes. Further, they obviate all the labour involved in cleaning grates, hearths, fire-irons, and coal-scuttles. This labour, apart from the dust it causes, is so formidable an item in a large house that the substitution of electric for coal fires may well, in conjunction with other labour-saving uses of electricity, enable the household to dispense with the services of one maid.

A SENTIMENTAL SURVIVAL.

The increasing tendency to-day is, for the reasons indicated, to reduce the number of coal fires in regular use to one or two, according to the size of the house. The coal fire is undoubtedly popular; a whole world of traditional sentiment centres in the living flame; and it is with reluctance that we adopt even those ingenious electrical imitations which convey some impression of the flickering brightness of burning coal.

So we compromise by confining the use of coal fires in cold weather to one or two rooms in constant use, adopting electric fires for occasional use elsewhere. In this way the creation of dust is limited, and the convenience of electric heating maintained. Moreover, electricity provides, in the suction-cleaner, an efficient antidote to the dust produced by the survival from pre-electric days.

DUST IN THE KITCHEN.

When we descend to the kitchen we find in the electric cooker the best cure for the dusty habits of the kitchen range. The kitchen should be, for clear hygienic reasons, the cleanest room in the house; but cleanliness is next to impossible where large quantities of coal are being consumed.

There is, of course, no comparison between the coal range and the electric cooker on the score of labour. The stoking of a coal range is a laborious art, and keeping it clean is hard work. On the other hand, the control of an electric range is simplicity itself, and an occasional application of a damp cloth is all the cleaning it requires. Less well-known is the advantage of coolness. A coal range is a furnace which gives out a colossal amount of waste

heat, while in an electric range the heat is contained for the most part within the structure. Thus in the electric kitchen cleanliness and coolness go hand in hand with economy.

CLEAN WATER-HEATING.

The abolition of the coal range leaves open the problem of water-heating. A popular solution is to instal a coke boiler; but here again we have a perpetual formation of dust. The electrical solution is to place in the bath-room, scullery, and any other places where quantities of hot water are used, electric water-heaters. These are tanks "lagged" to prevent waste of heat, and fitted with electric heating elements which take little current, but are kept on practically night and day.

Many electric supply authorities provide current at specially low rates for water-heating. As the water is heated at the point of use, and does not pass wastefully through long lengths of piping, the system is very economical. With automatic control it provides the acme of convenience; and as it cuts out all the storing and burning of fuel, and the removal of ashes, it ensures perfect cleanliness.

In various vital ways, therefore, electricity contributes to the conquest of the worst enemy with which the housewife has to deal. PROTONIUS.

Some of the most artistic results ever obtained by the camera are to be found in "Photograms of the Year 1927," the review for 1928 of the world's pictorial photographic work, edited by F. J. Mortimer, F.R.P.S. (Iliffe; cloth, 7s. 6d.; paper, 5s.). This beautifully illustrated annual publication, now in its thirty-third year, contains nearly 100 fine reproductions of pictorial photographs, printed in duotone on art paper in the best style, and representing the work of leaders in photography in this country, the Colonies, and abroad. The editorial article deals with the year's work in photography, and there is much other interesting letterpress, together with an up-to-date directory of British Photographic Societies.



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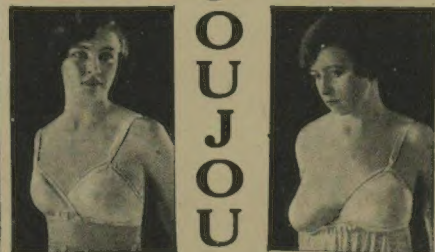
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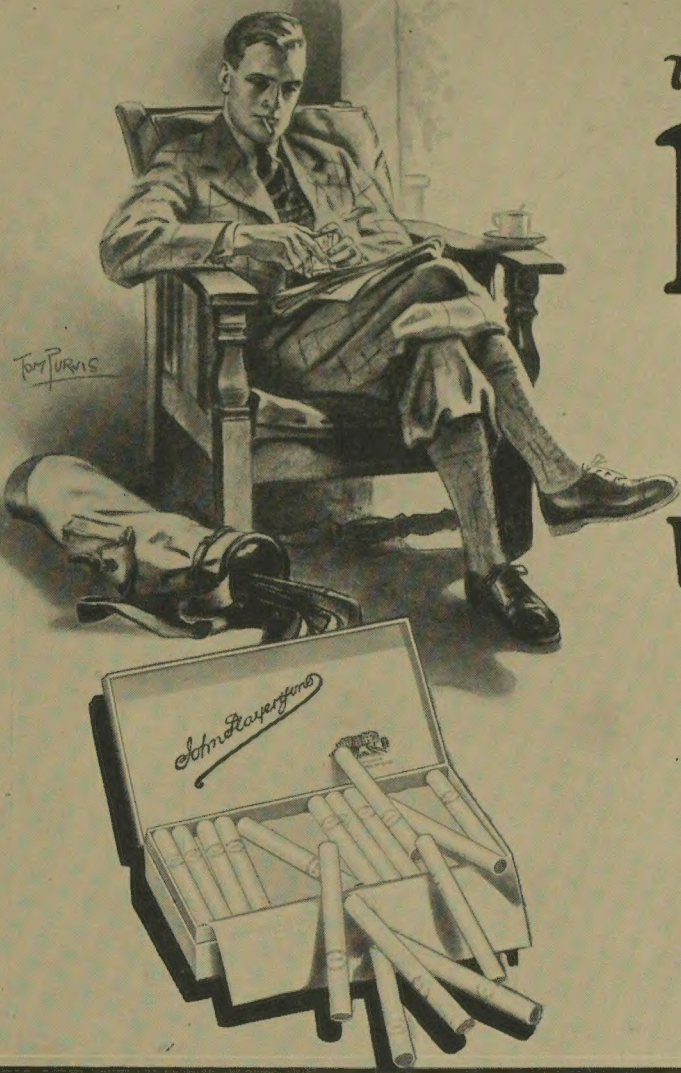
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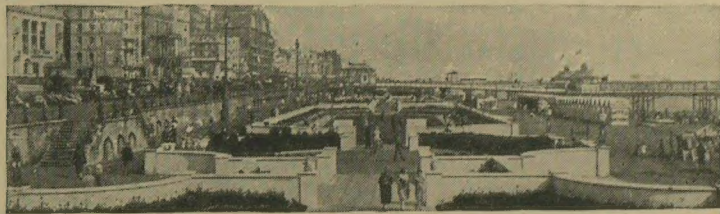


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Bathe the affected parts freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry without rubbing, then apply Cuticura Ointment. For roughness, rashes, itchings and irritations they are wonderful. Use Cuticura Soap daily to keep your skin clear.

Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d., Talcum 1s. 3d. For sample each address: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 33, Banner St., London, E. C. 1.
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"NO COMPLAINTS"

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Sporting Chronicle, 21/2/28.

"Year after year goes by without any complaint in respect of this well-known firm."

People, 4/3/28.

"'Duggie Never Owes' is more than a slogan. It is the truth. We have never received a complaint about Douglas Stuart, Ltd."

Bystander, 7/3/28.

"And that his large clientèle are satisfied is evidenced by the fact that we have never known any complaint."

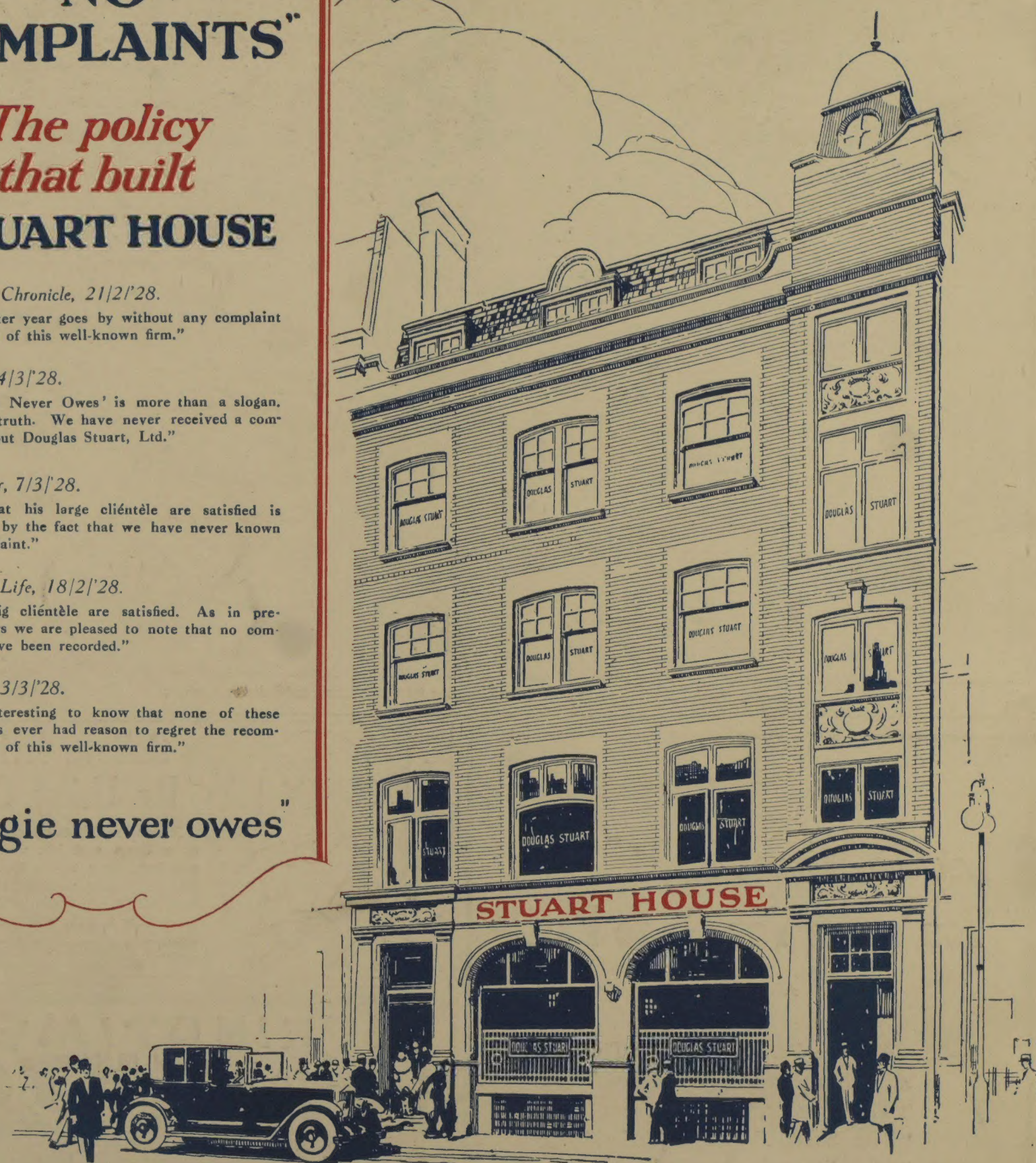
Sporting Life, 18/2/28.

"Their big clientèle are satisfied. As in previous years we are pleased to note that no complaints have been recorded."

Graphic, 3/3/28.

"It is interesting to know that none of these papers has ever had reason to regret the recommendation of this well-known firm."

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